INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous Insurance Is a necessity.
I 9

RECD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian Insuring public
I 10

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVIII NO. 280— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

IN THE STRICKEN LAND.

WOES OF BORSAD PEASANTRY.

How Coercive Processes Are Applied To Exact Revenue Collections.

SATYAGRAHIS' DETERMINED ATTITUDE.

"Deep Abiding Faith In Justice Of God."

It will be recalled that the "Bombay Chronicle" published recently the first impressions of a tour in the afflicted area in Gujarat by Sir Lalubhai Samaldas. We publish below the first instalment of the detailed notes of his tour. It will be remembered that Sir Lalubhai is not, as he said, a "partisan in the fight" and the evident restraint in the narration of this moving story and the meticulous care in the presentation of a picture drawn after person investigation will, we hope, preclude its being classed in certain quarters as a "fanciful, hysterical" tale.

(By Sir LALUBHAI SAMALDAS.)

Having read Mr. Brailsford's letter in the "Sunday Chronicle" of the 2nd November and Mr. Mahadeva Desai's letter in the "Bombay Chronicle" giving a detailed account of what they saw, in the villages they visited, of the allegations against the Police in connection with the collection in October 1930 of land revenue falling due in January 1931, I felt that as one interested in the welfare of the agriculturists it was my duty to see for myself their condition in the villages of the Talukas visited by Messrs. Brailsford and Mahadeva and also some others. Mr. Amratlal Thakkar the well-known member of the Servants of India Society kindly accompanied me in my tour and rendered great help in my work.

IS HE A SAHIB'S MAN?

On our way to Matar we stopped at Asiali and Mr. Amratlal went to call the people to the *Chowra*. He had a strange but realistic experience of the people's desire to keep away from the high officials, partly due to fear and partly to the mentality brought about by the present political situation. On Mr. Amratlal's saying that a Sahib (used in honorific sense) from Bombay had come to have a talk with them, those present said they had nothing to do with Sahibs. When Amratlal said his dress was a guarantee that he could not be a Sahib's man, they said that several people put on Khadi dress to deceive people and even some C. I. D. people put on Khadi dress and Gandhi caps to win the confidence of people and pump out information from them. In the end they came to my motor car and invited me to the house of one of them who seemed to be connected with the Co-operative Movement and had met me before. As the village had been granted suspensions by Government owing to past bad years and as the Irrigation Department had not given them sufficient water for their crops, they had not been served with any notice for earlier payment of land revenue. They talked of the hardships due to the vagaries of the canal and Irrigation department and said that even in ordinary years unless they get the full supply of water, they found it very difficult to pay their revenue.

NOTICES SERVED AND WITHDRAWN.

The next village visited was Nawagam in the Matar Taluka. Just near the village there is a temple with a large courtyard and covered verandahs on all sides, where we thought of going to meet the people of the village some of whom were on its outskirts. On the walls of the temple was written in Gujarati that no officials should enter this temple buildings. This writing showed us the strength of the feeling of the Non-Cooperators in the village. We, however, opened the door and went in. People in large numbers came to meet us, some bringing carpets etc. On inquiry I found that a notice of payment of revenue was served on the village, it having been posted on the wall of the village Chowra. Copies of this notice as well as of the special notices that were served on a selected few were handed to us. These notices were however withdrawn as a special officer, Mr. Bhat, had been appointed by Government to inquire into the grievances of the Matar and Mehamadabad Talukas regarding the incidence of revenue assessment. They were preparing replies to the questionaire of the special officer and showed us a draft of the same. The fall in the number of inhabited houses during the past few years was very marked and is a sure sign of the decadence of a once prosperous village. From what I know of the economic condition of the members of the Co-operative Societies in the villages of this Taluka I can say that unless the Government—The Provincial Bank, the Kaira Bank and the 'Sowcars' put their heads together to reduce materially the indebtedness of the agriculturists to them and agree to the repayment of the balance at a low rate of interest by small instalments and they appoint one agency for the collection of all dues the condition of the agriculturists will continue to grow worse till they become bankrupt and lose their lands.

HOW COERCIVE PROCESS WORKS.

Before leaving Bombay I had been told that notices for three months' early recovery of land revenue instalment falling due in January were served in villages which had taken a vow of non-payment of land revenue and that only on prominent leaders of the No-Tax Campaign. I was surpriz-

(Continued on Page 7.)

SAVE THEM FROM GALLOWS.

—:o:—

Deputation To Governor On Behalf Of Sholapur Accused

The Indian Mercantile community is deeply agitated over the reports of imminent execution of three prominent citizens of Sholapur sentenced to death consequent on the rejection of their appeal to the Privy Council.

"Expression was given at a meeting of the Committee of the Indian Merchants Chamber to the feelings prevailing in Indian commercial circles that every endeavour should be made to represent to the local government that this is a fit case for the exercise of clemency and commutation of death sentences to sentences of imprisonment."

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, it is said, unanimously resolved to address the local Government to agree to a deputation of the Committee waiting on the Governor in this connection.

The ddputation will be led by Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, the President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and will include Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, and others.

SALE OF CONTRABAND SALT IN KARACHI.

—:o:—

More Women Participate In Demonstrations

KARACHI, Dec. 10.

For the past three weeks Congress processions have been daily marching on one or other of the local courts. On their arrival contraband salt is sold and as soon as someone is arrested, the procession and crowds disperse. The number of processionists has been steadily dwindling but more and more women are participating in these processions. There were 10 Cutchi women among to-day's demonstrators.

The local cloth merchants are trying to circumvent the Congress boycott activities by opening shops in Khairpur State. Meanwhile three attempts to open the local cloth market and resume business have failed, owing to picketing.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

The Council of the All-India Muslim League at a meeting today unanimously accepted the invitation of Allahabad Mussalmans to hold the annual session of the League at Allahabad under the presidency of Dr. Sir Mohammad Iqbal.

FEDERAL SCHEME AND THE PRINCES.

—:o:—

Direct Election For Lower House And Indirect For Upper.

BENN'S RECEPTION TO R. T. C. DELEGATES.

LONDON, Dec. 10 (3-40 p.m.)

The conclusions of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference are not expected to be detailed but will definitely accept the views generally expressed at meetings namely that the structure of constitution should be federal, that the Princes agree to policy of legislation in respect of such matters as customs, railways, ports and posts and telegraphs to be federalised but wish to retain proprietary right in administration of their own local railways, that the States will enter both Houses of Federal legislature through representatives and that the general trend of opinion favour direct election to the Lower House and indirect election to the Upper House.

It is anticipated that report will be circulated to delegates on 12th December and thereafter it will be examined by whole Conference which will express opinion on the report at the next plenary session. This may not occur on 15th December as was expected since the prospect of the settlement of the minority question has not made headway.

POWER OF THE EXECUTIVE.

The delegates in next week will be confronted with the most important question as far as the constitution is concerned of power and jurisdiction of the executive and legislature on which opinions of the British Conservative and Liberal delegations are likely to be a decisive factor. It is anticipated that Christmas recess will be cut down to two or three days in an effort to enable the Conference to finish the work early in January.

Mr. and Mrs. Benn on behalf of Government are holding a reception at Imperial Institute on 22nd December in honour of Round Table Conference delegates.—Reuter.

Kerala Congress Committee Declared Illegal.

MADRAS, Dec. 10.

The Fort St. George Gazette notification declares the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee and Satyagraha War Council, Calicut, as unlawful associations under Section 16 or the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

SEPARATION OF BURMA.

R. T. C. Delegate Removes Some Misunderstanding

LONDON, December 10.

U Ba Pe interviewed by Reuter said that he had received many telegrams from Burma showing that there was misunderstanding there in regard to the Burmeese negotiations. He emphasised that the whole of Burma was out for full measure of responsible Self-Government under the Crown on equal footing with other Self-Governing Dominions and that quite apart from any question of separation, any constitution given to Burma after the separation which fell short of this aspiration would not give satisfaction at all. A mere Government declaration of acceptance of separation without simultaneous declaration of necessary machinery to give effect to the separation on one hand, and draw up constitution of the separated Burma on other, would not be regarded as sufficient. Any announcement must contain these points in order to avoid further misunderstanding and remove apprehension.—Reuter.

(For Earlier Messages on Subject see page 12).

NEW LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE

—:o:—

Accused's Allegations Against Magistrate.

REVOLUTIONARY CRIES IN COURT

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

The Special Tribunal this morning announced that the hearing of the New Lahore Conspiracy Case would not begin this year. The prosecution not having been able to compile the list of witnesses with a summary of their evidence, the case has been further postponed to December 15 and thereafter under the provisions of the Criminal Law (Punjab) Amendment Act a week's adjournment will be given to enable the accused to study the case against them. From December 23 to the morning of January 2, 1931 the Court closes for Christmas holidays. On the last named date, therefore, the case will actually start.

To-day the accused entered the Court room amidst revolutionary cries. They asked the Court to sanction Rs. 300 for Defence Counsel. The Court agreed to forward the proposal to the Local Government.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST MAGISTRATE.

Krishen Gopal, an accused, said that yesterday one Magistrate arrived in the jail with witnesses and showed the accused to those witnesses. The Magistrate, he said, disregarded the request of the accused to note their protest against this action.

The Tribunal said that the objection should be raised on the proper occasion.—A. P.

DEATH OF MILITARY OFFICER ON PARADE GROUND.

—:o:—

C. and M. Gazette's Discovery.

LAHORE, Dec. 10.

Although officially the Associated Press was informed that the death of Capt. McClenaghan was due to the running amock of a soldier the "Civil and Military Gazette" says that Lance Naik Giraj was removed from the command of his squad due to inefficiency and Havildar Nazir Mahomed was appointed in his place. Enraged at his removal Giraj killed both the Havildar who had superseded him and the Captain.—A. P.

Burma Governor's 2 Months' Extension.

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces the extension of leave for a period not exceeding two months of his Excellency Sir Charles Innes in continuation of the leave notified on July 31.—A. P.

NEWS CENSORSHIP IN ACTION.

—:o:—

Wire To Gangadhar Rao Held Objectionable

(From A Correspondent.)

MALKAPUR, Dec. 9.

Yesterday a complete hartal was observed here as a mark of protest against the arrest of Sardar Patel. Grain cotton and groundnut markets were also closed.

In the evening a largely attended meeting was held under the presidentship of Mr. Yadeo Patel, and a resoluton congratulating Sardar, Mahadeobhai Desai and Manik Sen who followed the footsteps of Jatindas was unanimously passed.

NEWS CENSORSHIP.

Upto this time many press telegrams were sent out but all were censored. On last Saturday following telegram was addressed to Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande was also censored with the remark "objectionable".

"Buldana public requests you to preside over Agriculturist Conference, to be held at Nandura on 26|27 Dec. Wire acceptance".

TRIAL OF GANGADHAR RAO

—:o:—

BELGAUM, Dec. 10.

Mr. N. V. Gadgil and Mr. D. V. Gokhale of Poona addressed here last night a crowded meeting held to welcome them.

The trial of Mr. Gandaghar Rao Deshpande has been postponed to Friday the 12th instant.—A. P.

FEDERATION DELEGATES CONFER WITH RY. BOARD

—:o:—

Chamanlal On Reinstatement Of G. I. P. Ry. Strikers

FULL REPLY PROMISED AFTER "CAREFUL CONSIDERATION"

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9.

Discussion between the representatives of the Railway Board and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation delegates having been narrowed at the latter's request to the question of retrenchment of the G. I. P. Railway strikers, the meeting concluded this afternoon. Dewan Chamanlal who acted as the spokesman of the Delegation raised a variety of points, the chief among which were the Medical Examination of strikers prior to their re-employment, alleged wrongful discharge of certain strikers after re-employment, reinstatement of strikers in posts corresponding to those formerly held by them, and on the same rates of pay, treatment of strikers taken back in regard to certain privileges such as passes, leave and gratuity, alleged removal from the waiting list of individuals who had not been able to report for duty within the time specified, owing to the insufficiency of notice, alleged employment in certain instances of outsiders in vacancies on the G. I. P. Railway, as well as on other State-managed railways in preference to the G. I. P. Railway ex-strikers, and the number of ex-strikers still unemployed.

In regard to all these, a communique states that the Railway Board gave very full replies stating what steps had been taken to implement the undertaking given on March 1, and also placed all available information. Discussion turned mainly on the allegation by the Federation that the G. I. P. Railway had failed to comply with the Government of India communique of March 1, in that it had refused to place on the waiting list the names of men who had not vacated their quarters. The Board explained their views and held that there had been no such failure. Mr. Russel promised to send the Federation a full reply to their representatives on the point after carefully considering all the arguments advanced by the Federation at the meeting.

In winding up the discussion he pointed out how in several directors the Board and the G. I. P. Railway administration had gone beyond the terms of the communique, solely with a view to assisting the strikers back to employment as soon as possible and affording to them the concessions which had not been provided for in that communique.—A. P.

Calcutta Secretariat Strongly Guarded.

—:o:—

ENTRY CARDS FOR MINISTERS

—:o:—

Metal Discs For Menials.

SEQUEL TO MURDER OF I. G. OF PRISONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, December 10.

For the first time as a precautionary measure against future recurrence to terrorist outrages all the gates of the writers Buildings, excepting one facing Dalhousie Square have been closed to visiting public.

It is understood that system of card passes will be introduced shortly to admit Ministerial officers of the Secretariat and metal discs, for menials. Police guards are posted at all the gates. It is further understood an officer will be appointed to look into filling of the dockets for admitting the visitors.

DEATH OF MANIKI AL. SEN DENIED.

—:o:—

"No Such Prisoner Hunger-Struck Or Dead."

NEW DELHI, Dec. 9.

A Benares telegram concerning the death of Manikial Sen is officially contradicted. No such prisoner has been on hunger-strike for 60 days, nor died as a result of hunger-strike in Murshidabad Jail.—A. P.

Berlin.—Demonstration against film "All Quiet on Western Front" last night led to repeated collisions with police who were obliged to charge with rubber truncheons and fire warning shots. Two constables were injured. Doctor Fabricius, Nadi member of Reichstag has been arrested for obstructing police. Thirteen other arrests have been made.

POLICE CHARGE CROWD IN AMRITSAR.

AMRITSAR, Dec. 10.

Although Messrs. Karamchand, Chunilal and Labhuram, the three proprietors of the firm of Messrs. Tulsiram Karamchand whose houses are being picketed from last two days shifted to the Civil Lines when volunteers were arrested last night, bringing the total of arrested persons to 46 so far, there was again a large crowd of spectators assembled in the locality this morning. Hartal proclaimed by the Congress committee is being observed to-day in business quarters of the City.

Another mock funeral was organised to-day and attendant rites were performed when at about 11/30 a.m. Bawa Nanak Singh, the Additional District Magistrate and Mr. Pearson, the City Magistrate, arrived there. Nine mock pall bearers were arrested and placed under police guard.

LATHI CHARGE ORDERED.

As the crowd had by now considerably swelled, the Additional District Magistrate ordered the crowd to disperse allowing them some time to do so. As the order was not heeded to, the police were asked to disperse the crowd which they did. It is understood that canes and a few regulation lathis were used for the purpose, and a number of people sustained minor injuries.

The entire locality was cleared by the police, but Mr. Pearson is still on the spot awaiting developments if any.

The City was observing a Hartal as a protest against the arrest of the volunteers.—A. P.

No Remittances To British Treasury.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The Controller of Currency in a press communique notifies that there were no remittances from India to the Home Treasury during the week-end December 6; but the amount of £1,149,050 was transferred from the paper currency reserve in England. Remittances from April 1 to December 6 amounted to £7,535,491.—A. P.

17 Convicted In Ville Parle Case.

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO FLAG SALUTATION.

—:o:—

"Dictator Sampat," Gets 1 Year R. I.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Fernandez, the City Magistrate of Bandra on Wednesday in the case in which 21 persons were prosecuted under section 17 (1) of the Cr. Law Amendment Act for taking part in the flag salutation ceremony held at Vile Parle on November 30, under the leadership of the "Dictator," Mr. K. K. Sampat.

Among the accused there were four ladies viz., Mrs. Jayagauri Vallabhdas, Mrs. Vidyagauri Parsottamdas Phadke, Mrs. Kalavati Jamnadas Baxi and Mrs. Rukmini Nagindas, besides two boys under 15 years.

DEFENDED ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Messrs. N. T. Dixit, and Girdharlal Dwarkaprasad who were defended by Mr. Manubhai C. Pandya, solicitor with Mr. Balsara, Pleader, and two others Buchabhai Haribhai and Kashiprasad Kantaprasad were acquitted. The remaining 17 were convicted.

The four ladies, the two boys and two others were sentenced to a fine of Rs. 150, in default, 1-1/2 months' simple imprisonment. The other 9 accused were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default one month more.

Mr. K. K. Sampat, the Dictator, was further convicted under section 17 (2), and sentenced to 1 year's rigorous imprisonment, which was to run concurrently with the other sentence. Mr. Sampat who is an M.A., of Oxford University was given "B" class.

PUNDITJI PASSES RESTFUL NIGHT.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

The following bulletin has been issued regarding the health of Pandit Motilal: "Panditji passed a restful night and was free from fever all day. There was a slight rise in the evening. There has been no blood in sputum for last two days."

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED IN ALLAHABAD

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 10.

A lull has come over Congress activities here. Police, however, searched to-day the local Congress offices situated above the Khaddar Bhandar. No arrests were made.—A. P.

— NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR —

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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For First Sixteen Words

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For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:- Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A few DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT on Rs. 75/- plus Rs. 25/- as T. A. to popularise new and novel deposit system of the Bank through agents and organisers. None need apply who is not ready to keep Rs. 300/- as fixed deposit and join at once. Apply to CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, 29, Strand Road, Calcutta.
A

WANTED—Honest, Hard-working Bombay and Districts CANVASSERS and AGENTS for an Indian Insurance Company. Liberal Commission and Salary up to Rs. 750 for guaranteed business. Apply Box No. 509. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 3871

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS for an up-to-date Life Office under Expert Indian Management for the provinces of Bombay, C. P. and C. I. on commission and office allowance only. Apply stating experience, previous achievements, expectations and references:—TAJ INSURANCE CO., LTD., Taj Building, Drummond Road, Agra.
A 2141

WANTED—LADIES to act as ACTRESSES on good salary in respectable Gujrati Theatrical Company. Previous experience not necessary. Apply Box No. 497 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3845

WANTED—Educated UNEMPLOYED INDIAN CANDIDATES for immediate guaranteed clerical etc. service. Full particulars prospectus etc. for only few. Sharp applicants available on 8 As. Postage stamps. Apply Box No. 501, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3854

WANTED—For a well-known firm in British East Africa, Kenya, Colony, TWO INDIAN BACHELORS OF COMMERCE (Single preferred). Must be capable of speaking fluent English, Young, Energetic, Hardworking and able to please. Good prospects for suitable candidates. Apply stating Age. Previous experience (if any) Copies of testimonials, and salary expected in own handwriting for three to four years' agreement, together with a copy of photograph to Vouncher No. 504 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 2149

Situations Wanted

AN EXPERIENCED HINDU GRADUATE desires to teach either English or Sanskrit or both in any high class and refined family only between 4 p. m. and 8 p. m. Monthly salary Rs. 45. per hour and Rs. 75 for two hours continuously. Apply Box No. 508, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3870

Trade Announcement.

AN INTERESTING OFFER TO Co-operative Societies and retail dealers.—Surplus stock of Government of India Military Rugs soft and fleecy. Only two thousand left. Available in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 137-8 and Rs. 55, respectively less 10 per cent trade discount delivered free of railway freight per passenger train anywhere in Bombay Presidency. Assorted wonderful check rugs in bales of 25 and 10 at Rs. 103-2 and Rs. 41-4 respectively, less 10 per cent. trade discount. Unsold goods taken back if returned within a month (freight paid by the purchaser). All orders to follow with an advance of not less than Rs. 10. Apply:—The Kaiser-i-Hind Woollen, Cotton and Silk mills, Limited, Bangalore.
2103

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET for Hindus. Flats Rooms and Shops with nice air and electric light at Shree 'Laxmi Nivas'. Plot No. 5 opposite the station Khar. Rent for flats Rs. 60/- and 40/- for shops and rooms. Rs. 30/-. Apply personally at the Premises.
C R3868

Loans

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to invest immediately on a very lucrative Business Rs. 2,000/- Income and Interest guaranteed. Apply Box No. 498, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R3842

Profession.

COTTON FUTURE FORECAST—Correct figure to-day. Do not loose the opportunity. MALADKAR, Astrologer, Gaiwadi Naka, Girgaum.
P R3867

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Two Thomas Bailey and Sons Ltd., second-hand Lancashire Boilers, 7½' dia., x 30' x 125 lbs. H.P. Please apply to Box No. 505, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N 2148

Books & Stamps.

HISTORIANS' HISTORY of world, 25 Vols. Rs. 195; Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th-12th ed.; (up-to-date), thin paper, Rs. 375; Ensign Folding Reflex Camera, Ross f'4'5 lens, ¼ size, 3 slides, cost Rs. 725, for Rs. 380/-. Apply Box No. 506, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R3864

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

WANTED—Two good second-hand LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 8' x 30' x 180 lbs., H. P. or there about. Please apply with full particulars to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
N 2147

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London Diploma Course taught free by Post. June Examinations. Apply prospectus. Long standing. PAITHANKER 504, Sadashiv, Poona City.
M R 3861

QUALIFY Your SONS and DAUGHTERS for Secretarial, Accounting, Shorthand, Advocates' positions at GREGG COLLEGE, Lal Darwaza, Ahmedabad.
M 1980

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONS OF SANDALWOOD.

—:o:—

The sale of sandalwood advertised to be held on the dates specified below at places named is postponed.

Place	Date advertised.	Date on which it will be held.
Frascrpet.	1-12-1930	2-2-1931
Vellore	8-12-1939	5-2-1931
Tirupattur	10-12-1930	7-2-1931
Satyamangalam	15-12-1930	10-2-1931

(Sd.) T. A. WHITEHEAD.
Conservator of Forests.
Coimbatore,
Dated 4th December, 1930.
2159

Public Notices.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

NOTICE

OPENING OF THE NEW BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION.

BOMBAY CENTRAL Station will be opened for Through Passenger traffic from Friday, 19th December, 1930. From this date, all Up and Down Main Line THROUGH trains (Mail, Express and Passenger) will terminate at, and start from, this station, instead of COLABA.

The times of arrival and departure of the Up and Down Through trains will be:—

	Arrivals. H. M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 20
No. 20 Up Punjab Bombay Express	5 55
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
No. 16 Up Frontier Mail	8 35
No. 12 Up Passenger	14 25
No. 4 Up Kathiawar Express.	19 5
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 45

	Departures. H. M.
No. 9 Down Passenger	7 15
No. 3 Down Kathiawar Express	9 10
No. 15 Down Frontier Mail	13 10
No. 11 Down Passenger	13 35
No. 19 Down Bombay Punjab Express	17 5
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail	21 5
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail	21 20
No. 7 Down Passenger	22 5

On and from the same date, Bombay Central (Local) Station will also be opened for local traffic and all Up and Down SLOW Local and Suburban trains will stop at this station.

H. P. BAJL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office
Bombay, 10th December, 1930.
2089

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

—:o:—

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Thursday, the 11th December, 1930, at 11 a.m. (S. T.)

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
11th December, 1930.
2158

NOTICE

—:o:—

I have to bring it to the notice of public that I have bought the shop named Parsi Statue Petrol Service, dealing in Motor Accessories, situated at Bellasis Road and owned by Amadbhai Lalji, with its good-will from 5th December, 1930. We have no concern whatsoever with the debts and dues of the said Amadbhai Lalji.

KAIKHUSHRU RUSTOMJI DUBASH,
Plumber Building,
Charni Road.
R3865

Tender.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of cut and split firewood to the Locomotive and Carriage Department during the period 1st January 1931 to 31st December 1931, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate, up to 1 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 18th December, 1930.

Forms of tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500 (five hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender; otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender.)

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

J. E. JACKSON.
Agent.
Church Gate,
4th December, 1930.
2112

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)
LOST.

—:o:—

One Share Certificate No. 1286 for 100 Shares bearing Nos. 72631 to 72780 in the above Company standing in the name of Pandurang Krishnarao Shinde of Ratnagiri, is LOST. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Office of the Company, Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay; otherwise Duplicate will be issued to the above-named Owner.
R3363

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

—:o:—

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1174 of 1930.

Rai Saheb NARAYENDAS SUNDERLAL RATHI . Plaintiff.

vs.

NARAYENDAS HARBHAGAT and others .. Defendants.

To
(1) NARAYENDAS HARBHAGAT.
(2) LACHMINARAYEN NARAYENDAS, and
(3) VASUDEV NARAYENDAS,
The Defendants abovenamed.

PLEASE NOTE that the above suit is postponed to the 7th day of January, 1931, and the same will be now heard and disposed of on the said 7th day of January, 1931.

Yours truly,
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
2156

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of Bai SUNDERBAI, widow of Sunderdas Parmanand Kapadia, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at the time of her death at Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

HIRJIBHOY HORMUSJI WADIA, Esquire, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, having his Office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, the Court Receiver and guardian of the property of the minor Shanti, daughter of Sunderdas Parmanand Kapadia, and of the deceased abovenamed for and on behalf of the said minor and limited to the period of her minority .... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esq., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this first day of December, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 1st day of December, 1930.
Messrs. MEHTA LALJEE & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
2157

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

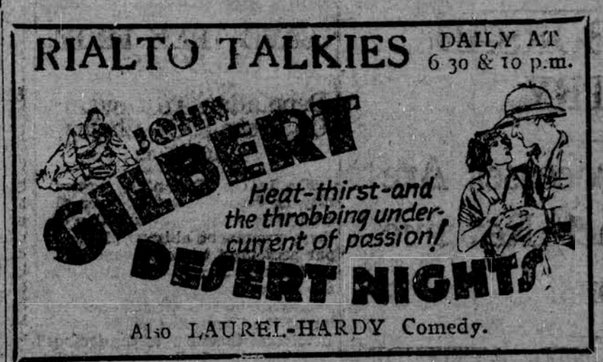
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY the 11th. December, 1930, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings: —

Building St. No. 930: 930a: Case No. 42: at the junction of Parel Road & Clare Road. (C. I. Sheds.)

Building St. No. 903-905; 894-901; 209-229: and 68-70: Case Nos. 295: 296: 311: Jail road East and Janjikar Street and Chakla Street.

MENESSE & CO.

Amusements



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Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee Saturday and Sunday, 4 p.m.
THE MANAGEMENT HAVE PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT OWING TO ITS TREMENDOUS SUCCESS THEY HAVE DECIDED TO HOLD OVER
"Fast Life"
A FIRST NATIONAL-VITAPHONE PRODUCTION UNTIL FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.
IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE TO SEE THE MOST SENSATIONAL AND DRAMATIC SUCCESS OF THE YEAR.
Featuring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, Jr.,
and
LORETTA YOUNG.
The Two Young People who act like veterans.
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE
The opening meet of Quorn Hunt

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY LARGE QUANTITY OF PERFECT AND SLIGHTLY DAMAGED MILL STORES SUCH AS BELTINGS, FLANNELS, SHUTTLES, ROLLER SKINS, AND SUNDRIES.

Under instructions from the concerned Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (THIS DAY) THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots in the godown at the Compound of Sunderdas Mill (Lal Chimney), Lamington Road.

A very large quantity of perfect and slightly damaged mill stores previously stocked by Messrs. Nowroji Wadia & Sons, such as Leather, Chrome and Hair Beltings, Pickers, Flannels, Shuttles and Shuttle Tongues, Healds and Reeds, Roller Skins, etc., etc.

For Catalogues apply to the undersigned.

The above is on view. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND, EMERALD AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in 1487 of 1930 (Dawoodbhai Gulamhusein vs. Bai Kukumbai and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Ornaments such as diamond and emerald, bracelets, diamond necklaces, ear-rings, rings, collar, brooch and pin, pearl and diamond necklaces, etc., and by order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 160 of 1921 (Shirinboo vs. Aminaboo): Ornaments such as gold valls, silver buttons, links, chains, todas, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SEASON
At
Victoria Carnival
GOWALIA TANK
From 4th December 1930.
Rs. 3,000 Rs.
will be given away at Rs. 150. Every night from 4th December till 23rd December 1930.
1ST PRIZE RS. 100.
2ND PRIZE RS. 50.
Besides 50 per cent. of the total of entrance takings will also be given away to different Bombay Hospitals by rotations.
Come One! Come All!!
and swell the Charity Funds.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2 only

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The Funniest Picture you have seen with the Queen of Comediennes,
FANNIE BRICE
in
BE YOURSELF
All-Talking, Singing, Dancing Picture, of the Night Clubs and Prize Rings.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Picture All Stock Brokers Must See.
CHARLES MURRAY
in
CLANCY IN WALL STREET
A Comedy Epic of the Bears and Bulls of Wall Street.

EMPRESS
TALKIES.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
100 P.C. SONG, MUSIC, DIALOGUE, ROMANTIC DRAMA.
BETTY COMPSON
in
"STREET GIRL"
The Story of a Broadway Cinderella

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.
B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 to Dec.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 23/32 January
Banks Buying T T 1/5 25/32 December.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 15/16 December/15 January.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 29/32 16 January/15 February.
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 278
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914.
Banks Buying D D 910.
Banks Buying 3 Months 940
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138 1/2.
Banks Buying 60 Days 136 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 80 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 100 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 157 1/8.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 25/32 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/16 10th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 9/16 9th inst.
London/Paris 123.65 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.75 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.06 9th inst.
London/Italy 92.70 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-5-1 1/2 8th inst £4-5-1 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 15 11/16 8th inst. 15 1/2 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 5/8 8th inst. 15 7/16 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 1/4 8th inst. 33 3/8 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 8th inst. 2 1/4 p.c. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 15/32 p.c. 8th inst. 2 15/32 p.c. 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 p.c. 3 Mos 4 p.c. 6 Mos 4-1/4 p.c. 12 Mos 4 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver.—America and China sold, poor support.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Bombay, Dec. 10.
3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-10.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-7.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-6
4 1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95-6.
4 1/2 per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-3
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939 Rs. 96-7.
5 per cent. Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-3
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/5
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101/1
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102-1.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 101-5.
6 1/2 per cent. B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/13
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-10.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 89-6
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-14

FORWARD RATES.
16th Dec. Settlement.
3-1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 64-9-0
5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-4-0
Tone of Market:—Quiet

MONEY RATES.
Bombay, Dec. 10.
Call Loan 3-1/2 p.c.
One Month 3-1/2 p.c.
Three Months 4-1/2 p.c.
Six Months 4-3/4 p.c.
Three Months Discounts 2-1/4 per cent.
Six Months Discounts 2-15/32 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England 3 per cent.

—:o:—

GOLD AND SILVER.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	2-6-6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-5-0
Mint Gold 2nd "	21-6-0
Silver Ready	44-15-0
Silver 1st Settlement	44-13-0
Silver 2nd "	44-12-0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.
Bombay, Dec. 10.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 28/13 Highest Rs. 28/14 Lowest Rs 28/6 Closing Rs. 28/6
Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 27/15 Lowest Rs. 27/3 Closing Rs. 27/9

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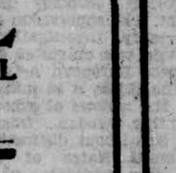
For Indigestion, Loss of appetite and all similar complaints of the system. It is purely vegetable, mild and harmless. Highly recommended by Doctors and Physicians. Price Rs. 1-4-0.
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Framji Cowasji Banaji — J. N. Tata
Naorouji Ferdoonji — Sir D. E. Wacha
Byramji Jeejeebhoy — Sir P. M. Mehta
Sir Dinshaw Petit — Sir M. M. Bhownagree
S. S. Bengalee — B. M. Malabari
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G. A. NATESAN & Co., PUBLISHERS, MADRAS.

BRITAIN'S MILCH-COW

NO TARIFF ON LANCASHIRE'S TRADE WITH INDIA!

MANCHESTER CHAMBER'S DEMAND

The following appears in the "Manchester Guardian" of November 14:—

A request to the Government and the British delegates at the India Round Conference to safeguard the Lancashire cotton industry against "injury or suppression by penal tariffs and fiscal enactments" has been made by the India section and directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. It is made in the form of the following resolution, which was forwarded to the delegation on Wednesday:—

The members of the Indian Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce declare that the true interests of British India, the Indian States, and the British Commonwealth of Nations can best be served by recognition of the fact that Great Britain's industrial and commercial existence is of mutual and paramount importance to India and the rest of the British Empire. They call upon Government and the delegates at the Round-table Conference, in framing India's constitutional reforms, to uphold the supreme necessity of guarding the mutual trade between Great Britain and India against injury or suppression by penal tariffs and fiscal enactments.

THE "EXPLANATION."

The resolution was issued for publication yesterday afternoon and accompanied by an official statement by the President of the Chamber (Mr. Herbert W. Lee) explaining the motives of the directors. The statement says:—

"We fear that the political aspects of the settlement of the Indian problem are being emphasised to the exclusion of the trade aspects, and none of the leading British delegates has said anything to reassure us that they will insist upon adequate safeguards for trade. We firmly believe that when the public of the country realise the great extent to which the prosperity of the whole nation, and not merely that of the Lancashire cotton industry, is bound up with the maintenance of our trade with India, they will absolutely decline to sanction any settlement without reasonable provisions to safeguard trade.

"Although we desire to safeguard all British trade with India, we think it will be generally appreciated that the test case is the question of the fiscal treatment of Lancashire cotton goods. Successive British Governments since the war have conceded to India a so-called fiscal autonomy, with the result that the cotton tariff has been heavily increased. The last and gravest increase has occurred in spite of the fact that the Indian Tariff Board found that no case for increased duties had been established. This past experience gives Lancashire every reason to fear that with unqualified fiscal autonomy in India the real merits of the case would not necessarily decide the issue in the future, and higher and higher tariffs would be imposed, with disastrous results to Great Britain.

INTEREST OF INDIAN MASSES.

"It may be said that the resolution is a selfish one, dictated by self-interest. Our India section, in my opinion, quite justly reply, first, that their admitted self-interest is also the interest of this country as a whole and is not contrary to the interests of the masses in India, and, secondly, that since the Indian side has been given every freedom to express their self-interested view, it seems not unreasonable for Lancashire and Britain generally to do the same with equal frankness. Enlightened self-interest is not always a bad thing, and Indian as well as British statesmen would do well to realise that a solution which gravely disregards legitimate and genuine interests will not stand the test of time.

"The resolution speaks of guarding the mutual trade between Great Britain and India against suppression and injury. It does not refer specifically to fiscal autonomy, and I think the reason is that our India section would be content with any solution which would work in practice, and would not quarrel over mere phrases. Reciprocal undertakings, for instance, may be compatible with technical fiscal autonomy, and a solution could certainly be found if the Conference were determined to find one.

"It may be asked why should the Manchester Chamber publish such a resolution just now in the early days of an admittedly difficult Conference. The answer is that it is only right for the Conference to know beforehand that it would be unreasonable to expect Lancashire to agree to any proposal which might involve ultimate ruin to her industry, and that any settlement without definite and tangible safeguards on these points will certainly meet with the utmost resistance."

FAILURE OF DISARMAMENT COMMISSION

:o:

Liberal Paper's Indictment Of British Attitude

The "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

After a fortnight's tortuous debate at Geneva the Disarmament Commission has decided that land disarmament is impracticable. That, despite Lord Cecil's pathetic talk of "real progress," is the outcome of the discussion. It was not the duty of the Preparatory Commission to effect a reduction of armies; it merely had to provide a plan by which they could be limited if the various nations were willing. Yet even in this simpler task the Commission has failed hopelessly. As usual there have been three parties in the debate; those who want disarmament, those who want to avoid it, and those who, regarding it as a good thing, yet refuse to take it seriously enough to risk a little unpleasantness. It is sad to find a British Labour Government in this Laodicean congregation. After Mr. Henderson's brave words at the opening of this year's Assembly no one could have forseen that the British representative would vote in each important division for the course which makes disarmament more difficult. In defining the size of an army the wise man counts its strength not on the last day of peace but on the first day of war, when mobilisation has been ordered and the reserves called up. In the case of a small professional army—in Germany, for instance, where under the Peace Treaty the minimum period of enlistment is fixed at twelve years—the number of civilians ready trained for war is necessarily small. A country with conscription may have an army whose peace-time strength is equally small, but it will have a far larger striking force available at the beginning of a war. In conscript countries the period of service is short—two years at the outside, so that the number of trained ex-soldiers in civil life is portionately large. The only way to reduce the war time strength of a conscript army short of abolishing conscription, is to limit severely the size of the "annual contingent"—the number of recruits at the beginning of a year who will be trained soldiers by the end of the year. This is the vital question in land disarmament. It is a reform which Labour Government refused to bless.

Soldiers, however, are useless without guns and ammunition. There would not be much point in a large conscript army if there were only artillery, tanks, and transport enough for a small one. Having lost the main battle on the number of trained soldiers, it was still possible for Great Britain to change defeat into victory by a counter-attack on war material. Here there was good reason to trust in the British Delegation. Lord Cecil has frequently expressed his belief in limiting the number of guns and tanks that any country may possess. Unfortunately he seems to have changed his opinion. He now thinks that "direct limitation," the technical term for this rationing of guns, is impossible. It is difficult to see why he has reached this conclusion. Has he forgotten the most complete and effective of all disarmament treaties, the Treaty of Versailles? That document lays down with great detail the number and types of guns and ammunition which the German army may possess. It has been substantially observed. In face of this experiment it is impossible to maintain that "direct limitation" is technically impossible, which is what Lord Cecil and the British Government now think. Instead of this effidea of "budgetary control"—limiting the amount of money which any country may spend on its armaments. This method, however, unlike the direct one, is really difficult to carry out. In countries where a full Parliamentary system exists, so that Governments are really responsible to an elected body it is obviously possible to work it if the elected representatives really wish to do so. But the experience of France, where a vast amount of military expenditure is hidden in the estimates of other departments, hows how easily budgetary control may be evaded. But while this method might be made to work efficiently in France, Germany, or England, it is difficult to see how it could ever be applied to countries like. Italy or Poland, where Parliamentary responsibility simply does not exist. Material things, such as guns, are harder to conceal than abstract things like figures. In preferring budgetary control to direct limitation the Labour Government chose the least effective of the two alternatives.

It happened that in all these debates Great Britain was in a balancing position. In some cases her vote alone would have changed a bad decision into a good one. In others her influence, if it had been thrown on the side of disarmament, might have rallied a sufficient number of hesitating Powers to secure a victory. It is clear that an effective reduction of armies might possibly be secured if Great Britain used her influence to bring it about. It is absolutely certain that no disarmament is possible as long as she supports the friends of large armies. It is true that the right decisions at the Preparatory Commission could only have been made by small majorities. There was no propect of unanimity. It is possible, therefore, to argue that at the full Disarmament Conference, where virtually unanimity will be necessary, there was no chance of these decisions being made effective. This argument, however, supposes that the state of Europe would remain unaltered by the happenat Geneva. That is not true. In France the great progressive parties were hoping for a lead from England, for some encouragement in their difficult struggle their own powerful Nationalists. They have been disappointed, and the disappointment has already taken shape in hesitation and vacillation which have strengthened the reactionary forces of France. In Germany too, because of the attitude of this country at Geneva, it is more difficult to-day to make a liberal view prevail. The partisans of German rearmament have gathered strength from the failure at Geneva. It is always difficult to assess "what might have been," but there is at least some reason to believe that during the last few weeks the British Labour Government has made more difficult the prospect of securing peace.

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"PROSECUTION EVIDENCE ENTIRELY FALSE."

Lala Ram Chanara's Statement.

L. Ram Chandra, B.A., (National News Editor, "Bande Mataram, had filed a list of defence witnesses in the court of Mr. E. S. Lewis, A.D.M., who is trying him for being a member of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha, a body declared unlawful.

The list contained the names of (1) Pt. Payare Mohan Dattatriya Assistant Editor, the "Tribune," (2) Mr. Dutta of the "Free Press, (3) Mr. Amar Nath of the "Associated Press"; (4) L. Khoshal Chand of the 'Milap', (5) L. Ganpat Rai, B.A., (National), now in Central Jail Multan; (6) Superintendent Borstal Institution, Lahore; (7) Superintendent, C.I.D., Lahore; (8) Superintendent District Jail, Mianwali; (9) L. Prabhu Dayal, Jahar, Advocate, Gujranwala and (10) Sardar Babu Singh

The Court admitted the first four and the last two witnesses, but asked the accused to explain why he wanted to summon the remaining four.

The following written explanation was filed to-day:—

"Out of the witnesses which requested you to summon in my defence you have refused to call the Superintendents of Borstal Institution Central Jail, Lahore and District Jail, Mianwali, and L. Ganpat Rai, B.A., (National), now a prisoner in the old Central Jail Multan. As I have already pressed the necessity of calling these witnesses orally before you I want to emphasise by this application the fact that the evidence of these witnesses is essential for reaching right conclusion. The proecution has not been able to prove anything against me, though I have according to the dictates of my conscience and the desire to disclose true facts made an admission on several points. I have not spared myself in admitting things of which is some cases the prosecution has no knowledge. I have stated very boldly that I acted as the Principal of the Workers' Training College and that I was Vice-President of the Provincial N. B. Sabha. I maintain that the prosecution had no knowledge of these things and could not possibly prove them. They have not been able to prove even my membership. After one day's preparation and inspection of the membership forms the Sub-Inspector of Police, produced the membership form of some barber in my place.

"The prosecution case against me is full of lies and mis-statements. Important prosecution witnesses including a D. S. P. and a Sub-Inspector of Police have committed a fraud upon the court by stating that I took leading part in the activities of the N. B. Sabha, in the year 1929, although I was confined in several jails from the 2nd January 1929 to the 18th February, 1930. I want to get this fact proved from the records of the Superintendents of jails referred to above. My object in proving this thing is to show to the court that the prosecution evidence and allegations are entirely false and that my statement is correct in the whole record. And further I wish the Court to decide the case in the circumstances which I wish to establish on my statement only.

"Apart from the Supperintendents of jails, L. Ganpat Rai's evidence is very important. In their statements the police witnsses have tried to heighten my guilt by stating that a leaflet issued by socialist republican army was recovered from L. Ganpat Rai a member of N. B. Sabha. They want to show that I belong to an association which was in conspiracy with the socialist republican army. This thing can only be cleared from the mouth of L. Ganpat Rai whose file has been referred to and called in my case. Therefore, I request that the above named witnesses may also be summoned in the interests of justice."—"Tribune."

IDEALS OF ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

Bhawalpore Ruler's Convocation Address

In the course of his address to the Graduates at he annual Convocation of the Aligarh Muslim University, H. H. the Ruler of Bhawalpore said:—

An occasion like this provides an excellent opportunity to recall to our minds the ideals and aspirations for which this great centre of learning has stood in the past and still stands. Such a retrospect, made from time to time, is necessary if the new generations of youth that pour in and out of its portals are not to lose contact with the principles underlying the movement of which this University is a noble monument. They need to imbibe some of the glow and enthusiasm which inspired its great Founder and his associates, and to experience, if only at second hand, some of their problems and anxieties.

IDEALS OF THE COLLEGE.

It is hardly necessary for me here to examine in detail the whole history of the institution or all the considerations which impelled the late Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan to found the M. A. O. College. He realised with a strength of conviction and clearness of vision that cannot be too highly praised, that the only remedy for the unfortunate situation in which his co-religionists found themselves, would be a carefully thought out system of education, that would not only make them politically conscious and economically strong, but also enable them to preserve the historic treasures of their religion and culture. He also felt that such a system should combine the best and most useful features of all that the East and West had to offer, that the older studies which had fallen into a state of decay would not by themselves meet the existing situation, and that therefore room should be found for the ideas and knowledge which western science and scholarship had to contribute. He wanted the system to be truly Indian and truly Muslim, borrowing from the West certainly but not slavishly copying every feature of it or rejecting every feature of the existing system of education in this country. He wanted through this education to revive all that was best in the culture of the Mussalmans and to encourage an intelligent and reverent study of religion which would save the educated men of the country from narrow-minded fanaticism and from general scepticism and irreverence towards all religious truths and institutions. He wanted above all to produce broad-minded, tolerant and self-respecting young men who would have a burning desire to serve their people in every way.

EDUCATE WOMEN.

I have no doubt that this University will rise from strength to strength and make its great contribution to the future of our country and community. And I strongly hope that the University will be so equipped as to meet all the modern educational requirements, scientific, technical and agricultural and also devote due attention to the education of women. For, nothing can accelerate the progress of our community and country more than the training of women's minds to enable them to assume their due share of privileges and responsibilities in the evolution of the social and political aspect of our community's life.

SHOULDER THE TASK.

Graduates of the Aligarh Muslim University, upon you rests a very heavy responsibility. You are being sent out into the world by your Alma Mater at a time of great and far-reaching changes in the life of your country. It depends very largely on you and other young men like you, who are being sent out by sister Universities, whether these changes would mean progress, intellectual emancipation, social and economic advance for the country, or disintegration, disunity and weakness. Every one of you will be called upon to shoulder great tasks—which are great because their future consequences are great, and not because they would necessarily place you in eminent public positions. Your Alma Mater expects every one of you to do his duty with an efficiency and willingness which would not only win laurels for yourself but also bring credit to this great centre of learning and education where you have been nurtured.

The chief aim of University training is to develop independence of opinion, to build the character of youth and to inculcate discipline. I hope when you have to face the storm and stress of life, you will exercise your own sound judgment in every matter and refuse to be led away by set theories and catch-phrases, and what is most important, never forget to approach every question with a disciplined mind.

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ECONOMIC CONTROL IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Plight Of The Farmer.

(BY AN ENGLISHMAN recently in America.)

It is a far cry from American capitalism to Russian communism, and yet these two systems have something in common in the rapid extension of control, to be found in both countries, over the direction and nature of industrial effort.

In the United States, indeed, the control is not enforced and centralised as in a Socialistic State. Usually, it takes the form of federal encouragement of co-operation between leaders of industry themselves, sufficient to perpetuate those conditions which are commonly believed to be at the root of American success and economic stability; such as the spread of market information concerning production, consumption and stocks; the maintenance of wage rates; the use of the construction trades as a stabilising element in the economic system, and the active stimulation of exports to the same end.

FEDERAL FARM BOARD'S SIGNIFICANCE.

In one important case, however, in the setting up of the Federal Farm Board for the purpose of improving agricultural conditions, the Federal Government has deliberately entered as an active influence upon market conditions and distributive methods. But the two cases taken together, that of Government intervention in agriculture and that of federal action in relation to unemployment since 1920, constitute an all-round test of the value of State action in economic matters and make possible a critical appraisal of statements, in wide currency, that the American economic system is becoming more flexible, more balanced and more capable of readily making necessary adjustments in scale and direction. To take the agricultural situation first.

FARMERS' INCOMES LOW.

Since the end of the war the position of the agriculturist in America has shown a marked contrast to that of the industrialist.

Farmers' incomes have fallen to levels which seem extraordinarily low, even when measured by European standards. For the years 1923-28 the annual income of the average farmer in the United States, even before deductions are made for interest on his capital was only dolls. 858, and, although the conditions of farmers in different areas fluctuated widely around this average, the figure confirms the general impression that the prices of agricultural products have been so low that industrial prosperity had been gained partly at the expense of the farmer.

EVIL OF OVER-PRODUCTION.

What was to be done with this situation? The obvious evil was over-production, for, paradoxically enough, the increased use of power machinery, which was lauded as the fundamental cause of the prosperity of manufacturing industry, was recognised as one primary cause of depression on the land. The reply was the Farm Marketing Act, creating the Federal Farm Board, with large resources at its command, authorised to create and encourage the machinery by which the collection and distribution of crops could be made more efficient and—a much more dramatic move—by which large supplies could be held off the market until prices became more favourable.

FUNDAMENTAL LAWS.

Here the first sharp reminder was received that however novel the type of economic system being built up in America, the simple laws of supply and demand still operated. If the price of agricultural goods was to be forced up, some method had to be found of preventing the thousands of individual producers from doing the obvious and natural thing—increasing their acreage when prices rose. And, although by protection these high prices might be maintained in the home market, how were the export markets to be retained in the face of competition from other countries?

In practice, no solution of these problems has been found. In wheat, where the activities of the Farm Board have been most marked, gigantic stocks have been accumulated, which hang ponderously over the market, increasing uncertainty and, according to many authorities, seriously affecting industrial revival. Producers are not curtailing output. Export prices cannot be forced up when there is a surplus in many other countries which are playing the same game of protection and "price stabilisation," and Mr. Hoover has very drastically vetoed all suggestions for the subsidising of exports. It is difficult to find any way of escape from this dilemma save by a reversal of policy.

"A PERILOUS EXPERIMENT."

If i is wished to transfer part of the industrial income to agriculture by allowing the farmers to hold up their prices, behind a tariff, in the home market, that is perfectly logical. Or, if the bold decision is made to transfer wealth, by taxation, from one group to another, that is equally understandable. But, instead, a perilous economic experiment has been set going which is designed at one and the same time to increase prices and increase output by increasing efficiency; to decrease acreage and yet increase the yield per acre; to give manufacturers protection and yet refuse bounties on agricultural exports. It seems, indeed, that the present plan could only be carried through successfully if the economic initiative of the individual were destroyed, as in Russia.

DIOGNOSIS WEAKNESS.

When one turns to the industrial problem of maintaining stability and minimising unemployment there is again weakness in the official diagnosis of the ill. It is not often realised that the normal unemployment in the manufacturing industry of the United States, due to the maladjustment of labour, is likely to be great. It is true, of course, that people move about from one part of the country or one occupation to another more readily than in other countries. But the size of the country, the rapid changes in the localisation and methods of production in many industries, the absence of strong trade unions which might assist workers to find re-employment, and the complete absence of anything which corresponds to the English State system of employment exchanges: all these are forces which prevent a surplus supply of labour in one area from quickly being discovered and used to meet an increased demand elsewhere. This is clearly brought out by the figures of percentage unemployment, admittedly minimum figures, in manufacturing industry since 1920.

Estimated percentage unemployment among non-agricultural wage-earners in the United States:—

	P.C.		P.C.
1920	5.1	1924	7.7
1921	15.3	1925	5.7
1922	12.1	1926	5.2
1923	5.2	1927	6.3

DEMAND FOR NATIONAL MACHINERY.

During a period of most intense prosperity, therefore, when production was advancing more rapidly perhaps than at any other time in the history of the American continent, unemployment never fell below 3 per cent.; average over the eight years almost 8 per cent. and would show a substantial increase over this if the estimates were brought up to 1930. The truth seems to be, therefore, that even before the 1930 depression, there was a chronic, if mild problem of unemployment arising from maladjustment, which demanded for its solution some national machinery which would hurry on the process by which displaced labour would be re-absorbed elsewhere.

There has been a further element reacting upon unemployment, which has not been squarely faced: the problem of unemployment arising from the rapid introduction of machinery. It has been the habit of professional economists—perhaps influenced by the fact that in England increasing use of machinery went along with an increasing body of employment throughout the nineteenth century—to brush aside the contention that the increased use of machinery could increase the normal percentage of unemployment. But whether this will be so or not obviously depends upon the rate with which new machinery has been introduced and the extent to which labour is replaced.

CRAZE FOR MECHANICAL METHODS.

It certainly appears in the United States that the craze for mechanical methods has been pushed to the point where large bodies of labour have been forced back on to the market. This is most clearly seen in agriculture where the development of power farming has been largely responsible for a decline in the last ten years of some three millions in the number of people maintaining themselves on the land and where, if rumour is true, further labour upheavals are bound to develop from many new inventions, noticeably a mechanical cotton picker which the International Harvester Company is said to have perfected.

Even in manufacturing industry, however, the same process is at work by which a much greater volume of physical production is turned out by a fewer number of wage earners. The table below shows that while the number of employees dropped by about one million in the period 1920-27, physical production increased by 25 per cent:—

Total number of wage and salary earners and total physical production in manufacturing industry:—

Year	Total wage and salary earners.	Physical production (1890 eq to 100).
1920	10,700,000	221
1921	8,251,000	170
1922	9,030,000	222
1923	10,267,000	261
1924	9,600,000	245
1925	9,858,000	275
1926	9,975,000	284
1927	9,730,000	279

DISQUIETING ASPECTS.

Even before the world depression swept down on American industry, therefore, there were disquieting aspects to the labour situation. They were, to a great extent, cloaked by the speed with which the market was expanding; there was always a shortage of labour in the ten years after the war, even when many people were out of work. But it can hardly be expected that the pace of the increase in production between 1920 and 1929 will be maintained. Rigorous immigrant control is cutting down the speed at which the population increases. Already many industries have a marked surplus capacity over normal demand, and the attempts to foster export trade are not proving very successful.

If the tempo of American progress were to slacken permanently, then the task of co-ordinating the different sections of the national labour market would become urgent, and here again, despite protestations of the peculiarity of American institutions and economic processes, the solution might well be found in the establishment of a system of employment exchanges, examples of which are to be found in many countries in the old world.

A previous article appeared in "The Financial News" on November 4.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Common Jurors attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

PATELL.—Rustamji Cowasji Patell Father of Dr. Dosibai J. R. Dadabhoy, Khetwadi Back Road 12th lane, Died last evening, Funeral this morning at 8 a.m. (B,T.)

—:o:—

LADIES PROCESSION.

On Friday the 12th December a procession of the women of Bombay will start at 3 p.m. from "Dasha Osval Mahajan Wadi" Khadak, Mandvi. It will pass through Pydhownie Road, New Sedan Road, Chakla, Khand Bazaar, Kharek Bazaar, etc., ending at the Municipal Garden at New Chinch Bunder. All women are requested to join in the procession in "Kesariya" and khaddar.

—:o:—

MR. ANKLESARIA'S PUBLIC LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, will deliver a public discourse at the Institute premises (Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, off Hornby Road) on "Pahlavi Literary Iran" on Monday (15th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mrs. Meherbanoo Behramgore T. Anklesaria will also address the meeting.

—:o:—

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

The 39th Annual Prive Distribution Gathering of the Samaj, on Sunday, (14th instant) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay when Mr. Ramrao Dhakji Rane will preside on the occasion, and Mrs. Manekbai Ramrao D. Rane will distribute the prizes.

—:o:—

E. F. A. LEPER HOME.

The E. F. A. Leper Home (Trombay) authorities acknowledge receipts of the following:—

A basket of fruits from the Red X Society, Bombay, on first Monday of every month; and Repair of the wireless set by the Red X Society, Bombay, at a great cost with a sum especially collected by Mrs. Shuffi Tyabjee, on the Society's behalf, for the purpose.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Iyo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Thursday the 11th instant instead of 8 a.m. as previously notified.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 17th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

—:o:—

B. P. HINDU SABHA AND CENSUS.

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha considers it essential for the interests of the Hindu Society that correct entries about Hindus should be made in the next Census of India, and calls upon the Hindu public to get their names and descriptions, etc., entered properly. The committee, further, considers it essential that all the various groups of the Hindu Society—Sikhs, Jains, Budhists, Arya Samajists, Brahmo Samajists, etc., should insist on their being entered as Hindus with the description of their particular sect noted in brackets.

—:o:—

SWADESHI GOODS IN PROCESSION.

Under the auspices of Shree Bhuleshwar Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal, a procession of Swadeshi Goods will start on 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) from Keshav Bag, Princess Street, passing through different roads and dispersing at Dabholkarwadi, Kalbadevi.

All merchants of Swadeshi Goods and mill owners of Swadeshi Management are requested to be present there at 2 p.m. (S.T.) with their goods in lorries or carts. They should give their names before 12 th instant at Chhota Bhuvan 1st Floor Kalbadevi for arrangements.

All are requested to join the procession and remain in rows of four.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 6th inst. the total mortality 443 was 49 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 17.7. These figures compare favourably with those for the 49th week of 1929 when the mortality was 462 and death-rate 18.5 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 when the average mortality was 512 and death-rate 20.7.

F. P. JOURNAL CASE

—:o:—

Judgment Reserved Till Tuesday.

Judgment in the "Free Press Journal" case was reserved till Tuesday next by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. Bombay.

When the case came up for further hearing on Wednesday, Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, defence counsel concluded his address to the Court.

In this case Mr. S. Sadanand, the Editor of the "Free Press Journal" stands charged under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act with having assisted the operations of the "War Council" in respect of two articles appearing in the paper on November 9.

WHAT IS "ASSISTING"?

Continuing his address to the Court Mr. Talyarkhan quoted passages from Halsbury Volume 27 in support of his contention as regards the right construction of Section 17 and the meaning to be attached to the words "operation" and "assist in any way". A statute must be construed in such a way that a sensible and reasonable meaning must be attached to it. Applying that rule of construction and considering the expression in that light, that was to say "sensibly and reasonably" then the meaning of operations would be limited only to unlawful operations and activities.

NO ASSISTANCE TO "WAR" COUNCIL.

Counsel argued that criticising the letter of the Police Commissioner or advocating Swadeshi could not be considered as operations peculiar to the "War Council". Therefore giving publicity to such a matter even if its source was the "Congress Bulletin" did not amount to rendering "assistance" to the "War Council".

Judgment was reserved till Tuesday.

PICKETING CASE IN HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

Alleged Assistance To Unlawful Association.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court, a revisional application was made by Tribhovandas Pragji, a share-broker, for setting aside the conviction of Mrs. Gangoobai Ramdas (wife of Ramdas Khimji) and Mrs. Laxmibai Kissondas (wife of Kissondas Jagjiwandas) who were sentenced to four months' simple by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for assisting the operations of the "War Council" by picketing a foreign cloth shop on 18th November last.

Mr. Vasavda, Advocate, with Mr. P. A. Dhruva, appeared for the applicant.

It was contended that there was no evidence to show that the accused belonged to any unlawful association, or that they assisted the operations of any such association. The accused were merely persuading people to buy Indian goods.

Their Lordships admitted the application and granted a rule. The hearing was fixed for 15th December.

—:o:—

BATLIBOI'S COMMERCE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of Batliboi's Commerce Students' Union Professor C. N. Vakil of the University School of Economics will deliver a public lecture on "Recent Tendencies in Industrial Organisation" at the Hall of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Saturday (13th instant.)

STOP PRESS.

LAHORE, December 10.

A message from Amritsar says that police charged with lathis and dispersed a defiant congress procession and arrested many congress workers including some women. It is reported that several persons were injured as a result of the lathi charge and about 100 persons were treated in hospital.—A. P.

CHITTAGONG, December 10.

Twenty-two houses were raided in Chittagong Town this morning in connection, it is understood, with the murder of Lt. Col N. S. Simpson. The House of Benode Chowdhury, Head Clerk of District Board, was among those searched and as soon as police left it there was terrific explosion believed to be that of a bomb. The house is being further searched and has since been visited by the Chief Inspector of Explosives, who is at Chittagong for giving evidence in the armour-Raid Trial. Chowdhury and another inmate, Bankim have been detained in the Kotwall, while his nephew Narain Chowdhury a matric student has been taken into custody.—A. P.

A bulletin issued by the attending physician says:—

Pandit Motilal Nehru coughed some blood to-day. Otherwise his condition remains unchanged."—A. P.

Stop The Sale Of Silver.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF PAPER CURRENCY ACT.

Need For Strong Protest.

Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Director of the Bombay Bullion Exchange delivered the following speech at the annual meeting of the Bombay Exchange, Limited, on Wednesday:—

Gentlemen,—The lowest price for silver recorded in history was on June 24, 1930 at 15-7/16d. for spot and 15-1/4d. for forward in London, and Rs. 35 exclusive of duty in Bombay on June 25, 1930. During 1929 price had declined by Rs. 8 to Rs. 51-1/2. Afterwards during 1930 prices have further declined by Rs. 15-1/2. The present ruling price is about Rs. 45-1/2 which includes an import duty of Rs. 9/6/0 imposed since the last budget. It means that exclusive of duty the price of silver is about Rs. 36, a decline of Rs. 15-1/2 during the year. London price of silver has declined during the period from 22-5/8d. last year at this time to 15-1/2d. to-day. The situation created by the decline in silver prices was brought to the notice of the Government last year but instead of stopping the sales of silver they imposed an import duty on the ground that the internal prices would improve. But it can be seen now as a fact that the internal price including duty is only Rs. 45-1/2 as against Rs. 51-1/2 last year without duty. The external price has declined from 22-5/8d. last year at this time to 15-1/2d. to-day. The Government should realise at least now that import duty is no remedy for the evil. The only remedy is to stop the sales of silver entirely.

HOW RATIO IS MAINTAINED.

What the Government do now is that they sell silver in London or China in Sterling. The main reason for selling silver in sterling is to strengthen the sterling resources of the Government for the purpose of maintaining the exchange. We all know that the Government have been able to secure only 5-1/2 millions of sterling till now against the budget figure of £32 millions. Moreover, even now during the export season instead of being able to secure sterling, they are forced to sell Reserve Council Bills. That also has not stenciled up the exchange to the extent anticipated and the Secretary of State for India had to announce that they were determined to discharge the statutory obligation to maintain the rupee at 1sd. I think that mere intention alone will not do. There should be ample sterling resources to meet the requirements of the Home Treasury and the sales of Reserve Council Bills until the exchange permanently gets steady. It seems that it is rather a very costly task to maintain 18d. ratio in view of the present financial situation of the Government of India and the economic condition of the country.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

Last month I had drawn the attention of the public to the fact that there was a likelihood of gold being exported from this country and that it would help exchange for some time. It has taken place now. Gold was actually exported by last mail to the extent of about 20,000 tolas and it is likely that more will be exported in the near future. India is always an importer of gold and this reverse process—that is export of gold from India—shows that the economic distress is more serious and grave than generally realised. However, this will not help the exchange for any long time.

THE "REX" SCHEME.

The drastic decline in the price of silver has brought to the forefront the question of rehabilitation of silver. Mr. Darling, a prominent English Banker, has prepared a scheme for an Empire Bank suggesting bi-metallism with "Rex" as currency, and the ratio between gold and silver in the proportion of 1 to 20. There may be some practical difficulties in putting into operation this "Rex" scheme but these difficulties can be overcome. Not only the British Empire but also other countries like United States and France should consider the adoption of bi-metallism. The acceptance of the principle of bi-metallism will go a long way to rehabilitate silver and to bring about improvement in world trade conditions by improving the purchasing power of China and India. It is proposed in the scheme that the ratio between gold and silver should be reduced from 1 to 20 as at present, to 1 to 20. But I think that such a sudden and big appreciation in the value of silver would not make the scheme successful. Therefore it is essential that this point should be reconsidered.

GIVE UP SILVER SALES.

But more important than the "Rex" scheme for the rehabilitation of silver is the giving up by the Government of India of their policy of silver sales. Until now policy of silver sales. Until now the Government of India have flouted the best interest of India and non-co-operated with the rest of the world. The Government of India have sold until now approximately 87 million ounces of silver, about 67 million ounces between afterwards, and it seems before March and about 20 million that the Government policy is not yet revised. These sales of silver by the Government of India and the world knowledge that a further large amount is for sale, have depressed the world market to the present low level.

Further, the loss to the Government of India in selling silver is very big and out of all proportions. In calculating the loss sustained by the Government in their silver sales, I may mention that a crore (ten millions) of rupees if melted and sold would bring about £275,000 equal to 35 lakhs. This means a loss of Rs. 65 lakhs or 65 per cent between the coin value and the bullion value. We will now see how the Government are making up the deficit in the Paper Currency Statement. As soon as Government sell silver they get 35 per cent value of the coin melted and the deficit of 65 per cent is adjusted in the reserve by "ad hoc" securities. I will say that this is a clear violation of the Paper Currency Act. I will explain it. The placing of "ad hoc" securities in the Currency Reserve presupposes a simultaneous issue of new notes amounting to inflation. But without such issue of new notes "ad hoc" securities should be placed in the reserve by the Government. I would suggest to the Indian Chambers to protest against such action of the Government in placing "ad hoc" securities in Reserve without a corresponding new issue of notes. If there had been a Reserve Bank such a thing could not have happened.

In conclusion, I would say that we are morally entitled to ask the Government to stop the silver sales entirely unless and until prices materially improve.—A. P.

ST. CECILIA'S ORCHESTRA'S SPLENDID SHOW.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Dec. 10.

The St. Cecilia's Orchestra scored a success on Sunday last, when the St. Andrew's School Hall was crowded with an elite audience who witnessed with great delight and appreciation the Concert de Luxe.

The "Search Light Parade" with Mr. S. Athogias leading the chorus gave the first surprise of what was in store for the evening's bill. This was followed by "Irish Linen Peddler" a comedy the Quintet and Mandoline selections were very appreciated. The musical sketch "Uniform Courtship" evoked roars of laughter and was lustily encored.

The second part of the programme was opened with a Spanish Song by Mr. S. Athogias supported by Misses D. D'Souza, D. Domingo, V. Gomes, and J. Rebello decked out as Spanish Senoritas. The next item was burlesque Operetta "Cleopatra".

Miss D. D'Souza as a vampire "co-ed" executed her role to perfection and she was well supported by Messrs. E. Fonseca as the Ghost, D. D'Mello as Pompey and D. Fernandes as Caesar.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH 1931.

—:o:—

New York, December 10.

Previous closing rate	10.47
To-day's opening rate	10.57
Difference	plus .10
To-day's closing rate	10.34
Difference	—.13

—:o:—

Broach expectation A. M. Rs. 177

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

MARCH 1931.

Liverpool, December 10.

Previous closing rate	5.50
To-day's opening rate	5.52
Difference	plus .02
To-day's closing rate	5.53
Difference	plus .03

INACCURATE REPORT CONTRADICTED.

—:o:—

The Consul for Afghanistan requests us to publish the following communication which he has addressed to the "Times of India":—

"While referring to the remarks "Earthly Paradise" made in your issue of 4th instant, it would not be out of place to invite your attention to the true state of affairs as mentioned in the statement of this Consulate forwarded to your paper for publication.

It would be recalled that with regard to the Shinwari Bandits who had created some mischief near Torkhan, your paper had published on the 11th and 12th February last unreliable and unauthentic reports, to which contradictions from this Consulate had duly appeared in the 'Daily Khilafat' and which are mentioned hereunder in an abridged form.

"After the establishment in Afghanistan of Nadirshah's Government all affairs have resumed their usual course and peace and prosperity have once again set in. Some insignificant incidents of theft and robbery, which are not uncommon in other civilised countries are apt to happen and would be dealt with properly."

This Consulate did not mean that theft, robbery, and communal feud have vanished altogether from Afghanistan but the object was to contradict the false rumours which had appeared in certain papers and indicated tribal revolt against the present regime. It could not be forgotten that the reports of your correspondent which had been published in your paper, had ultimately proved false and baseless.

Now, reverting to the main point I may mention that your staff makes abstracts of the reports of this Consulate and publish them, as they desire with their own remarks. Had all the statement of this Consulate been published it would clearly have shown that the object was to contradict baseless rumour and not to make claim to an "Earthly Paradise". However I leave the matter entirely at your discretion, and while confirming the previous reports of this Consulate which contradict the statement of your special correspondent at Peshawar based on assertions of local press, and which appeared in your issue of 26th November and 1st December, I assure you that the tribal revolt and the distribution of pamphlets against the present Government are far from truth. If there were any trouble or revolt the news could not possibly be suppressed as travellers move constantly between India and Afghanistan and no one can prevent them from writing or uttering anything.

I content myself with the above statement for making abstract of the statements of this Consulate and remarking thereon. In order to avoid any misapprehensions I request that in future you will please treat with reserve reports secured from such sources and will publish the statements of this Consulate in full."

FILM FANTASIES.

—:o:—

At The West-End.

The film entitled "Castles in the Air", now running at the West-End, is one continuous stream overflowing with fantasies, and, of course, fun. Glimpses of ancient Indian habits, mediaeval conventions mixed up with ultra modern ingenuities and popular and acrobatic "stunts" indicate the varied contents of the photo-play. Several feet of the fighting and jumping "stunts" could be, it is tone cue off without materially affecting the appeal of the play. But these "stunts" are rendered tolerable by the delightful background against which they are set some of the views around Bombay, shown in the film reveal photographic skill, rightly sensitive to natural beauty spots. Sjts. Inamdar and Miss Sushila played with their usual proficiency.

MURDER OF WIFE.

Young Hindu Gets Transportation.

Vishnu Arjun Jadhav, a Hindu aged 22 years, was sentenced to transportation for life by Justice Sir N. W. Kemp at the High Court Sessions for the murder of his wife Muktabai. The jury found him guilty by a majority of 8 to 1.

The accused wrapped up the dead body in a Gunny bag and wanted to dispose of it secretly. He was taking the body in a taxi to Kalyan, but had to drop it on the way as a result of an accident to the taxi. The facts have been reported in these columns.

IN MEMORIAM: SHETH MANILAL G. MULCHAND.

The members of the Bombay Shroff Association shall keep their business closed to-day (Thursday) owing to the sudden and premature demise of Sheth Manilal Gokalbhai Mulchand who was the president of this Association for seventeen years and had rendered meritorious services to this Association.

Victims of

Asthma & Bronchitis

WHY BECOME CHRONIC?

Your health is leaving you slowly, so slowly that you do not realise it. With every attack your powers of resistance are getting weaker and weaker until, finally you will become a chronic sufferer. No complaints cause so much suffering and anxiety as Asthma and Bronchitis, but

YOU CAN BE CURED

just as the other sufferers (see letter below) were cured. You can sleep through the night, and can walk without any trouble. Read the letter below and write for Dr. Hair's free book. Your life will be changed, just as thousands of others have been changed, from suffering to health and happiness, so take

YOUR FIRST STEP

and send for Dr. Hair's free book which tells you in plain words how to be cured and how to remain cured. By following the simple rules of living and diet, and taking Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure in teaspoonful doses you will be able to go to bed without fear of an attack, to sleep peacefully all night and to find that health, strength and flesh will be rapidly restored to you.

Dr. HAIR'S FREE BOOK

will be sent to you free and post free. Send the coupon below in an unsealed envelope for a half anna.

ESTD Dr Hair's ASTHMA CURE 1876

THE PROVED LIQUID CURE

Obtainable at all leading Chemists and Stores or direct post free from address on Coupon.

A well-known doctor writes:—

Mahandru Buildings,
Amritsar.
20th March, 1930.

Dear Sirs,

I am very glad to inform you that one of my patients who was suffering from Chronic Bronchitis and Asthmatic Hay Fever has been successfully cured after taking three phials of Dr. HAIR'S ASTHMA CURE. He was suffering from Asthma and Chronic Bronchitis for a period of seven years and besides this I have obtained satisfactory results in many other cases by the use of Dr. Hair's Asthma Cure and any time I prescribe it to my patients I succeed, in the same.

I highly congratulate you for your successful remedy.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Dr. P. M., L.C.P. & S.

FREE BOOK

To Dr. Hair's Indian Depot.,
(Dept. 2)
P. O. Box 431, Bombay.

Please send me, your free and post paid, Dr. Hair's Book on Asthma, Bronchitis and Catarrh.

Name .....

(Mr. Mrs. or Miss)

Address .....

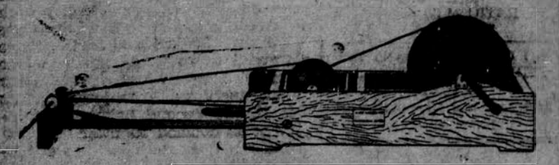
.....

Send this coupon in post envelope for ½ anna.

WRITE CLEARLY.

B.C. 10/12/30.

JIVAN CHAKRA No. 6



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ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF SIR PHEROZE SETHNA

—:o:—

Mr. Shamdasani Speaks 5 Hours In Appeal.

Mr. P. D. Shamdasani spoke for five hours in arguing his case in the appeal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy at the High Court against the sentence of 3 months' simple imprisonment passed on him by Mr. Oscar Brown Magistrate, for alleged defamation of Sir Pheroze Sethna.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar who appeared for Sir Pheroze Sethna had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

SIR D. M. PETIT GYMNASTIC INSTITUTION.

—:o:—

The annual gymnastic, wrestling and boxing exhibition of Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution will be held on Sunday, (21st instant) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Gymnasium Grounds at Dhobi Talao, behind Elphinstone High School. A prominent citizen will preside and prizes will be awarded to students who have successfully gone through the test at their class examinations. Old students who wish to participate in the Exhibition should immediately see the Hon. Superintendent. The Exhibition is open to the public.

Hand Loom Weaving

You know how to spin
You know how to weave?
Classes are being formed for Indian ladies.

Those interested in Hand-Loom weaving are invited to examine textiles, rugs, curtains, shawls, etc., (not for sale)—work of lady experts.

This exhibition will be open for one week from 11th to 18th December from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1930.

BELATED LAMENT.

—:o:—

After indulging for the benefit of the British Press and public in unseemly wrangling over communal questions, after allowing a very large number of days to be wasted over the problem of an All-India Federation which the true leaders of India and her Princes can with self-respect deliberate over in their home country, Lord Irwin's nominees, composing the British Indian "Delegation" are evidently feeling conscious of the fact that their performance is being ridiculed. They set out to demand Dominion Status—with safeguards. They reached London, they were ignored socially at first, were treated with discourtesy at a public function like the air peagant at Croyden, and then the MacDonald Government made spectacular attempts to give them "status" by arranging for their lavish entertainment. When the initial spate of oratory at the Round Table Tamasha was over and the "Delegation" found themselves busy with the architecture of a "Dominion of All-India", a Federation scheme which the Princes seem to favour with great alacrity, some of the "Delegates" became aware that they were cleverly side-tracked.

Their discontent has now taken the form of a mild letter of protest to the British Premier through Lord Sankey. A Reuter's message refers to the feeling of a number of British Indian Delegates that in the anxiety to reach a settlement for a Constitution, "the real purpose" for which they have come to London has been lost sight of and that the Federation scheme "which still holds the ground" does not give full recognition to "India's desire for Dominion Status and full responsible Government." It will be interesting to learn at what stage in the proceedings of the 'Tamasha', Srijuts Tambe, Moonje, Joshi, Shiv Rao, Ambedkar and Srinivasan were invaded by this "feeling". Did they try hard to secure the sympathy and co-operation of Srijuts Sapru and Jayakar before they wrote out their lament to the Premier, the moment they had this "attack" of a consciousness of self-respect? We notice that the Liberal Knight from Allahabad and his ally from Thakurdwar, Bombay have not joined the protest but we gather from the apprehensions Mr. Fenner Brockway entertains about the Conference that they are in dire straits.

Meanwhile details of the Federation scheme are being implemented and if care is not taken by the British Indian "Delegation" the scheme as it will finally emerge for the consideration of the MacDonald Government will put the Princes in an extremely favourable position as regards British India in the new Constitution which will be imposed upon this country. With the active assistance of British wreckers of what little unity remains in the Indian "Delegation", the Princes will manage to have it finally both ways. They will remain undisturbed autocrats in their own territories and yet will have representation in a Federal Legislature. Is it for securing this that Srijuts Sapru, Jayakar, Moonje and others left India? They were warned that they were entering a trap. Now that disillusionment has come to some of them at least, the self-respecting thing for the disillusioned is to book their berths and return home. Why waste time over the fraud?

BRITAIN'S ECONOMIC DECLINE.

—:o:—

The absence of any general support to the scheme put forward by Sir Oswald Mosley, the new Labour recruit and an active member of Parliament, does not come as a surprise to those who are familiar with the British mentality. In any other country, a Socialist party in power would have adopted an economic policy very much on the lines laid down in the manifesto. But the Labour party in England under the leadership of Ramsay MacDonald is not expected to adopt a policy differing very much in fundamental principles from that of the Liberals or even the Conservatives. The argument that the Labour party is only in office but not in power cannot be validly urged to contradict what we said just now; for if the Labour party was keen on adopting a radical policy both on economic and political questions Labour leaders should have refused to assume office until they had a clear Parliamentary majority. As it is, the Second Labour Government is doomed to utter failure and the Conservatives are watching with ill-concealed glee the discomfitures of Ramsay MacDonald.

Sir Oswald has, however, drawn the attention of all concerned to the serious economic situation with which Britain is faced, in a most dramatic way. In October last, Mr. Loveday, the head of the Economic and Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, had prepared a memorandum on Britain and World Trade, which was published as a supplement to the 'Economist' a well-known British weekly journal. The story which he has to tell is far from cheerful. Production and trade in every branch of industry have fallen between 1913 and 1928. The United Kingdom's share in the World exports was 13.94 per cent in 1913, but it had declined to 11.2 per cent in 1928. During the same period her share in the imports into Asia fell from 31.5 per cent to 18.9 per cent.

Referring to the memorandum, the "Economist" writes: "The most ominous feature disclosed is our failure to secure an adequate proportion of world trade in the newer industries which are coming into being as a result of modern developments. But during 1930 the foreign trade of Britain has fallen tremendously. According to the Ministry of Labour Gazette of October, 1930, in the first three quarters of 1930 the British exports were 164, 141 and 136 million pounds as compared with 181, 178 and 185 million pounds respectively in 1929."

This heavy decrease in exports is clearly reflected in the sharp rise in the unemployment figures. The problem of unemployment never assumed really serious proportions before 1914—only twice during the whole period between 1871-1914 the unemployment figures were above 10 per cent. During the war period unemployment was practically non-existent. From 1921, however unemployment has become chronic and is, inspite of wide fluctuations, steadily rising. During 1928 and 1929 the number of unemployed was about 12 lakhs or 10 per cent of the total number registered under the Unemployment Insurance Act. During 1930, however, the figures were rising rapidly every month. In January, 1930 the number rose from 13 lakhs to 15 lakhs; which has gone up to 23 lakhs or 13.7 in October, 1930. In the textile industry, the number of unemployed has been doubled, now forming 46 per cent during the ten months. The distinguishing peculiarity of the present ominous situation is that it is not the result of a sudden crisis, but that it is brought about by causes which are to a great extent applicable to Britain alone. These causes are threatening the dominant position of Britain in the markets of the world, and are now putting the British genius for getting out of an uncomfortable position to a very serious test indeed.

ALL'S WELL.

—:o:—

The Mosley Manifesto bearing the signature of some prominent Labour members of Parliament and Mr. A. J. Cook must have caused a panic that is commonly associated with the sudden advent of a bombshell. Sir Oswald Mosley is the man primarily responsible for exposing the wobblings of the Labour Government in regard to the Unemployment question in Britain. His triumph at the Annual Conference of the Labour Party was a severe blow to the prestige and the policy of Messrs. Thomas, MacDonald and company. Add to it the fact that his intellect and energy have won him a place in the front rank of Labour politicians, with the result that he is considered as a coming Premier. Sir Oswald Mosley is evidently a man to be reckoned with.

And he is duly feared. The fright that his manifesto gave the Cabinet is clearly proved from the outburst of Mr. Herbert Morrison, who, we believe, is also regarded as a likely Labour Premier. His gibes—"world shaking manifesto by a much advertised and rather new member of the Labour Party, still with a certain amount of true-blue Tory blood in his veins—" are a measure of the panic that attacked the Labour Cabinet.

But the Government is fortunate. The bomb has failed to burst. The I. L. P. has turned it down. For, "there is no immediate prospect of its proposals practically benefiting the country"—perhaps Sir Oswald is not to blame since he must have had a taste, while in office, of "Socialism in our time" in its reactions on the leader of Labour. Sir Oswald, secondly, has himself set anxieties at rest by announcing that he has no intention of taking action in Parliament likely to involve a change in Parliament. Mr. MacDonald, therefore, is safe. But the incident shows how the Labour Party is being progressively torn by divisions due entirely to bad, vacillating and timid leadership which dare not face its own principles. Mr. MacDonald, however, does not care. He must stick to office at all costs. But one cannot help wondering where, at this rate, the lure for retaining office will lead him and his colleagues.

THE "LEADER'S" APPEAL.

—:o:—

Thus the "Leader" of Allahabad:

"But the relations between Britain and India based on selfishness and domination, cannot long endure. India's heart can only be won if Britain acts like a truly Christian nation and seeks in service and sacrifice its salvation, glory and greatness."

These sentiments are worthy of Mr. Chintamani's paper. But it is not unknown to our contemporary that appeals in the name of higher ethics and Christianity to the powers-that-be have always fallen on deaf years. "Service and Sacrifice" find active manifestations at present only in coercion outside the jails and humiliating treatment inside.

The "Leader" knows all this. So does Mr. Chintamani who is reported to have declared in London that the situation in India was worse than when he left this country. The tragedy is that Mr. Chintamani is clinging to the Round Table Conference, knowing all the time that the only "clear evidence," to quote the "Leader," "of change of heart on the part of those who hold the key of power," is confined to coercion. One should have thought that it was time both for the "Leader" and Mr. Chintamani to revise their attitude. But, perhaps, they are holding their hand in view of "the conversion of Mr. Thomas," which the London correspondent of the "Leader" welcomes as a "highly significant and a hopeful augury."

INDIAN DRUGS INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Dr. K. S. Ray, M. A., B. Sc., M. B Ch. B. (Edin.) writes:—

There are certain features in regard to the Indian Drugs Enquiry Committee which is now holding its sittings in Calcutta to which I should like to draw attention.

Whilst the desirability of such an enquiry will not be questioned considerable apprehension prevails amongst the members of the independent section of the Indian medical profession. Somehow we feel that the findings of the Committee will be used with the ulterior purpose of prejudicing the position of the infant drug industry in the country. It would have been much better in the first place to have helped this industry by means of bounties or tariffs as in the case of steel and cotton industries, or even encouraging the use of these products in Government hospitals and institutions and thus enabling it to find its feet in competition with foreign medical products, of which India is now the dumping ground As it is the holding of this enquiry is likely to result in unfairly branding Indian products as inferior. Colour is lent to this apprehension by the fact that although it was as far back as 1927 that the resolution for the appointment of such a committee was passed by the Council of State, it was not given effect to until only a month or two ago, when it was evident that a boycott of British medicines had been instituted and was gaining way. It is strange that for 150 years of British rule no such solicitude has been evidenced for the control of drugs in India. In 1929 out of Rs. 2,01,84,000 worth of drugs and medicines imported into India some Rs. 88,99,000 worth was imported from the United Kingdom where it should be noted, the Food and Drugs Act in existence there does not apply to drugs or foods exported to India from the U. K. We should have thought that in all these years if there had been any real feeling for the people of India some measures would have been instituted for the control of foods and drugs exported to India from the U. K.

The time for such an enquiry as the Chopra Committee seems particularly inopportune, considering the terrible state of the country at the moment, the fact that the legislaures are denuded of members who could justifiably be regarded as representatives of the people and when rule is by ordinance.

There is also the question of funds, for it is improbable that in the present parlous condition of the finances of Government when even educational and other grants such as those for medical relief are being withdrawn, any effect could be given to the findings of the committee however good its recommendations might be. This is not the time to waste energy on mere academic issues. India has borne the burden of several enquiries and commissions of this nature and we do not know what the drain in money has been on the poor rate-payers. The present committee will entail a great deal of further expenditure and there is no warrant that in the present state of finances its recommendations would be given effect to Standardisation of drugs and medicines would require the establishment of several test houses and elaborate laboratories and a large and expensive staff. It is uncertain that there would be no difficulty (?) in finding suitable Indians for appointments in the superior staff, in which case the benefit of such appointments would accrue to the I. M. S. as additional reserve posts for that service. India has no wish to become the dumping ground of British unemployed in addition to being the dumping ground of many lakhs worth of spurious British drugs and medicines.

In conclusion I would ask that these remarks should not be misunderstood. The independent medical profession is not averse to the control of standardisation of drugs in the country, a fact which has been indicated on several occasions and lately through the Indian Medical Association, but it is certain that there is good ground for the above apprehension and the recent experience of Government's manoeuvres in regard to the Central Medical Research Institute and the reservation of a large proportion of the posts for the I. M. S. therein do not serve to infuse confidence. In any case the times are out of joint for the holding of such an enquiry as the Indian Drugs Enquiry Committee is now conducting.

FROM THE MELTING POT.

—:o:—

EMERGENCE OF A NEW NATION

(By Kanaiyalal H. Vakil).

The fire burns. It burns as it has never burnt before. Old pride, prejudices, prepossessions, conceits, superstitions, class, castes, creeds and exclusive conventions are, all, in the melting pot. And, as they melt away and evaporate, a new nation emerges before the world-wide horizon. Its history is beginning to be re-read and re-discovered. Its religion is not its religions. Its geography is not its provincial, isolated, fragments. Its economy and industry are not for machine-made and machine-shattered humanity. Its philosophy, art and culture are not of "mystic" insignificance. The lesson of its history the message of its religion, the unity of its geographic distinction, the wealth of its economy and industry and the soveriegnty of its philosophy, art and culture all imperceptibly it may be, but none, the less effectively, converge towards and contribute to the dynamic urge and power of a nation-wide movement already altering the chapters conventions and conceptions of international history and civilisation.

IMPORTED ATTITUDES

Dream-ideals, intangible aspirations, repressed initiatives now assume tangible shape, in daily, concrete, realities, in social facts. The "national institution of snobbery" is, as Bertrand Russel observed, an achievement peculiar to England. We have been accustomed, hitherto, to imitate, I am using a mild term, England. And, snobbery threatened once to be our "national institution" also. But the nation-wide movement, which moulds the events, moulds also the free and emancipated mind that has now begun to offer healthy resistance to the imported septic. Words of wisdom of Dr. Van Hise, President of the Wisconsin University now reveal themselves as words of indisputable truth and inspiring guidance. He spoke of men who aimed at "what is best for the whole people rather than at what is favourable to the interests with which they chance to be connected. Such of these men as are filled with a burning enthusiasm for the advancement of the race are capable of great accomplishment. for they possess the enlightenment upon which wise action may be based."

LEAD THE FIGHT

Dr. Van Hise looked forward to such men "active in every city and hamlet, leading the fight against corruption and mis-rule." To Einstein, "possessions, outward success, publicity, luxury" have always been "contemptible." He cannot make "a goal of comfort." He is not of "a herd of cattle." He aspires towards something different from the common-place limits of human ambitions. His interest in social justice and responsibility is passionate. These are age-old and ultra modern aspirations of those truly enlightened. To India, they have been age-old. To India, they return for ultra modern shape and transmutation. And, the silent heorism of thousands is accomplishing miracles every moment. It is, in sober fact, the hammer," to use Einstein's expressive phrase, "that builds," not the hammer that "breaks skulls."

LOST AND FOUND

My friend Munshi, I am mentioning the recent example as only one of the many examples offered daily to the observer, "cannot go on living a wretched life, like lost souls." He

(Continued on page 8).

BRITISH WORKING CLASS ALIVE TO INDIAN DEMAND.

Split At R. T. Tamasha.

JAYAKAR-MOONJE GROUP IN DIRE STRAITS

(By A. Fenner Brockway.)

BY AIR MAIL.

House of Commons.

LONDON, November 28.

The Round Table Conference had gone into committee, and there are signs that what I prophesised would happen is already happening. Because the British Government has declined to give a definite lead, the British interests which are determinedly opposed to Self-Government are exerting influences to break up the unity shown by Indian delegation at the public session.

HEADING FOR A CRISIS.

The Princes are being encouraged to insist upon the maximum of power within any Federal scheme combined with a minimum of interference in the internal affairs of their States. The Muslims are being urged to take full advantage of the occasion to demand a privileged position. I hear that some of the Liberals are pursuing a compromising course, and that Mr. Jayakar, Dr. Moonje and others are being left alone in insisting upon Dominion Status as the initial basis of any scheme. It looks at present as though a crisis, leading to the withdrawal of some of the Indian delegates, may come within the next month.

I record these tendencies because I am writing from London. In India with prosecutions and arrests, galore, I imagine that this unrepresentative Round Table Conference will seem an event of little consequence. "The Nation" last Saturday published a remarkable article by Mr. H. N. Brailsford which has made a deep impression. The Commonwealth of India League has, with commendable enterprise, republished the article in pamphlet form. I hope that it will receive a wide circulation here, because it brings home in graphic language the realities of the situation, which, unfortunately, are so little known to the British public.

FRIENDS OF INDIA'S DEMONSTRATION.

Cabled reports will have reached India of the demonstration organised by the Commonwealth of India League in London last night. About one thousand people were present, but the proceedings were disturbed from beginning to end by about a hundred British and Indian Communists. I can understand the indignation of Indians. The League still stands for Dominion Status and it is supported by Labour members who are 'loyalists" to the Government. Many of them still place confidence in the Round Table Conference. When such speakers denounce the violence of Indians they are likely to meet with violent denunciation in return. It is the Labour Government, after all, which is responsible for the violent repression in India. But the Communists who were mainly responsible for this uproar denounce Mahatma Gandhi nearly as vigorously as they denounce Wedgwood Benn.

SPLIT IN COMMONWEALTH LEAGUE.

The Commonwealth of India League has endorsed the Gandhi-Nehru terms, losing thereby the support of Mrs. Annie Besant and other moderates. I know that there is a strong movement within the branches of the League for the substitution of self-determination, including the right to secede from the Empire, for Dominion Status as the basis of the League's Constitution. When, therefore, I am invited to speak at meetings organised by the League, I accept; especially when I am given permission to express my views freely. Last night I made the one point that the Round Table Conference cannot bring a settlement because (1) it does not represent Congress and (2) at least 50,000 political prisoners are in Indian gaols. Yet the Communists howled at me almost continuously! Heaven knows that Indians have abundant right to be angry and have reason to doubt the sincerity of Englishmen. I understand; but I am sorry.

PUTTING CONGRESS CASE BEFORE PUBLIC.

During the last fortnight I have been addressing a large number of meetings on the Indian situation, and I am impressed by the sympathetic hearing given to the Congress case by all kinds of audience. A few days ago I spoke to a large delegate conference representing working class organisations in Lancashire. The delegates were mostly from towns hit hard by the boycott of British textiles, yet there was a magnificent attitude of solidarity with the Indian people in their struggle. A resolution was unanimously adopted demanding the release of all political and Trade Union prisoners in India and negotiation with India's chosen representatives on the basis of full self-determination, including the right to independence. The same evening I spoke to a delightful meeting of members of the Indian Association at the Manchester University. Here, of course, one expected support, but I was interested to find how wholeheartedly the Indian students supported the Congress position and how eager they were to press on towards social and economic freedom, once political freedom was won. A few nights afterwards I was speaking at a London Non-Conformist Church, and here again I found an anxiety to understand and a deep appreciation of Mahatma Gandhi. Last Sunday I was speaking in Belfast, the capital of the Ulster of Ireland, and a great audience of working men cried "shame" when I told them of the repression in India, and enthusiastically endorsed the claim for a Free India.

SPLIT IN LABOUR PARTY WIDENS.

But this week I have been engaged in a still more significant campaign. To-morrow we shall know the result of the East Renfrewshire election, and long before this letter reaches Bombay the figures will have been published in the "Chronicle". The significance of the campaign lies in the fact that Tom Irwin the I. L. P. candidate, was refused endorsement by the Labour Party Executive because he indicated that he would join the I. L. P. group if he were returned to Parliament. The I. L. P. is, of course, dissatisfied with the policy of the Government, not only in relation to India, but all along the line. Now that Irwin has been refused endorsement, the probability is that all I. L. P. candidates will be refused endorsement. Thus a definite split in the Labour Party seems likely. If the I. L. P. vote at East Renfrewshire is large, as I think it will be, it will indicate that, even if Labour Party endorsement be withheld from us we have the support of the working class electorate. I write before the result of the election is known, but I am confident that the I.L.P. vote will compare

Countinued on page 7.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Dr. Sapru's Speech.

It is difficult to understand Doctor Sapru. Addressing a crowded meeting of Members of the House of Commons, he paid a tribute to India's youths who "were free from the communal virus affecting his generation." The tribute is well-deserved. But why in the name of fairness has Doctor Sapru gone to London to devise a constitution, not for his generation but for the next, at a Round Table Conference at which India is misrepresented by his "wonderful" fellow delegates? For, Doctor Sapru is aware of the notorious fact that the choice of the personnel" of the Indian delegation is openly based on communal distinction. And it cannot but lead to the perpetuation of that very communalism that Indian youth detests, inspite of Mr. Jayakar who has wronged young India by gratuitously claiming to represent it.

Profession Vs. Practice.

Doctor Sapru, further, spoke of the awakening of women. Here, too, he was stating a fact. But the compliment is left-handed. For, we doubt if it has ever occured to him that India's awakened womanhood, the example of the "New Spirit" is in jail or on the way to it and is certainly not represented by otherwise estimable ladies who are "delegates" to the Round Table Conference. Not finally, is there any doubt that "thousands of people" are being imprisoned at regular intervals and that "there was too much law and too little order in India." But if all this is sufficiently significant to constitute the main fact of the Indian situation, then it is impossible to understand the justice of Dr. Sapru and his colleagues seeking to negotiate over the heads of the representatives of the "New Spirit" and the victims of "too much Law and too little Order"—in short, the real representatives of India. It is neither fair nor consistent. And it is most unpatriotic.

STUDENTS AND INDIAN NATIONALISM.

—:o:—

DECADENCE OF ACADEMIC LEARNING IN INDIA.

(BY "OSIRIS".)

If there is one thing that is exceptionally remarkable in Mr. K. M. Munshi's presidential speech, delivered in his absence by his brilliant wife at the Surat session of the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference on Saturday last, it is the quality of outspokenness that, coming as it does, out of emotional depths and the equally rare sense of realities, gives a significance and power that are usually absent in similar Conference-platform utterances.

THE SAVING GRACE.

The whole speech, indeed, contains a critical analysis not only of the conditions of the Indian students' life in its intimate relationship with the national being, that is at the moment in the flux of creation, but also of the present situation and immediate future, the noble idealism and actual achievement, so heroic and appealing, of Indian Nationalism. Everyone who has been studying the present-day conditions and probable course of that Nationalism ought to accept Mr. Munshi's clear statements as an able exposition and criticism, both in one, of the entire case of Indian Nationalism in its most essential aspects. Certain portions of his speech, it is true, sound apparently iconoclastic (certainly, in the milder sense of this term). His charge against the students, for instance, has not been subdued in its severity and sharp indictment by admission of the fact that even the students could claim a record of service, of their contribution to the quota of work imposed by the demands of the national struggle for freedom. If the students could not do all that is properly expected of them 'en masse'—and this is mainly stressed—they are certainly represented in the ranks of those who have been bearing the brunt of the battle. The spirit, however, of Mr. Munshi's criticism is not likely to be misunderstood: he could not, too, be elaborate within the limits of his speech.

ROLE OF LEARNING.

And even if he erred on the side of severity in his powerful reproof to the masses of defaulters, he did so out of the sense of mockery, of bitterness, that is bred in all those who possess a high degree of sensibility. This bitterness that rankles in our soul as well as expressed not only in his polemics but also in what may be described as the cultural case of Nationalism that he so ably presents. He re-states the ideals of a national life that in themselves carry a much stronger condemnation of the sterility and lack of response that the call of Nationalism is receiving from the students 'en masse'. History carries that condemnation; the stories of emancipated nationalities of the world have the one and invariable, poignant theme; human civilization is full of that reproach as well as its glories. Mr. Munshi's or any other critic's words of reproach are much milder than those that are echoed in every heart, when items of Indian news are flashed from one end of the civilized world to the other that tell the story of the struggle. Every college-convocation address annotates that story.

CULTURAL "TRANSPLANTATION."

This phenomenon ought also to prove that real Western culture can find no place for a system of education that is devised to promote what is really cultural corruption and parasiticism in social life that Mr. Munshi describes in his speech. Even a casual comparison between our University education and the education that is imparted by any other British or Continental agency will easily demonstrate the truth of this statement. Whatever the limitations of the latter may be in regard to other respects, its whole character as purely cultural agency differs fundamentally from that of the corrupt subtitute which is so crudely adapted to the conditions of a subject people. The college dons outside of India may be as autocratic as Changhiz Khan; but they remain the aristocrats of culture, a class of 'Samurai' who claim the ancient and sacred heritage of learning with its noble traditions. The flower of real 'culture', both intellectual and spiritual, may refuse to bloom on the college campas there: but, surely, the forces operating at some places in this country that corrupt and destroy all that is fine, delicate, ennobling and beautiful in the soul of youth cannot be compared to the fragrant flower of culture.

In The Strken Land.

(Continued from page 1.)

ed to learn from the Provincial Co-operative Bank that notices of early payment were served on members of the Mandal Co-operative Society in Viramgam Taluka. I went, therefore, to the Mandal to understand the reasons of the Mamlatdar having issued such a notice. On going there I found that a general notice of early payment was served on *all agriculturists* in the middle of October. The Chairman of the Co-operative Society in the village saw the Mamlatdar on the 19th October and explained to him that the village had not taken a vow of not paying the land revenue when the instalment became due and that they were prepared to say in writing that they would pay the land revenue instalments on due dates. The Mamlatdar, however, was not satisfied with this and asked the Chairman to agree to the Society's not crediting to the loan accounts, money received from the debtor-members till the instalment of these agriculturists was paid and if any portion of the instalment remained unpaid, the Society should pay that amount from the sum received towards the repayment of the loans. There was no justification for such a demand but as the Society members wanted to reap and remove their crops and did not want to suffer any damage by theft, arson or rain the Chairman agreed to the Mamlatdar's proposal. He was asked to give such an undertaking in writing. This he did after consulting the members of the Society, and the inspector forwarded the papers on the 3rd November to the Mamlatdar, and yet till the 15th November permission was not granted to the Society members to reap and remove the crops. During this interval there were eight cases of theft and arson in the fields of 29 members of the Society. The other agriculturists are likely to have also suffered similarly. The damage on account of the delay in reaping or removing the crop must also have been heavy and yet the local revenue authorities who claimed in old days to be the Ma-Bap of the Ryat seem to be entirely indifferent now to the hardships of the people whose interests it is their duty to safeguard. The duties and responsibilities of the Revenue authorities do not end with the collection of revenue and other cesses.

CAUSE OF BITTERNESS.

On the 17th, I went to Vina in the Nadiad Taluka of the Kaira District where some houses were reported to have burnt. I found that only one house had been burnt and people did not attribute the incident to instigation by interested parties. They, however, complained that there had been many thefts of crops from the fields and in some cases unnecessary damage had been done to the crops by local 'badmashes,' and that they did not receive any assistance from the police in preventing these outrages or in finding out the culprits. From Vina we went to Vadthala in the same Taluka. That village had been 'raided' early that morning by a party composed of a large Police force and headed by the Dy. Collector, the Mamlatdar, the Sub-Inspector of the Police and the Excise Officer. All the villagers who were in the village including those who were going out to answer the call of nature, were rounded up and collected in the Chowra. They were persuaded and then pressed to pay a small amount towards the first instalment of land revenue. Some of the persons present paid Rs. 5 per holding. In the case of one Khatedar who was absent, his house was opened and entered into, and one box broken open. There were Rs. 130 in the pocket of one coat in currency notes, one of Rs. 100 and three of Rs. 10 each. All the money was taken away although the land revenue payable by the man was about Rs. 17 and there was no Tagavi debt due by him. Another man's buffalo was taken away and returned on some other party agreeing to pay Rs. 15 towards the land revenue. Earthen utensils were broken in some houses, probably in anger at nothing valuable being found which could be attached and could fetch a price.

I met the people, as I have said above, some 12 hours after the raid and I noticed great bitterness in the talk of those who spoke. What they were not able to understand and what beats me even now is the unnecessary show of force by the local authorities when the amount collected was about Rs. 150 out of the total revenue of the village of about Rs. 4,500. There can only be two reasons for this kind of action, one to terrorize the people to pay the remaining part of the first instalment, the other to take credit with their superior the Collector for having broken the back of the No Tax-Campaign. As the villagers had not taken any vow not to pay land revenue on the due date, no breaking of the back of the movement was necessary. The people did not appear to be terror stricken; if anything they would more strongly resist any attempt to recover land revenue so many months before the due date. Moreover, the expenditure of motor lorries and taking away men from their legitimate duties was quite out of proportion to the amount collected.

IN DESERTED BORIAVI.

Boriavi was the first deserted village that I saw in the Kaira District. There is a nice commodious Dharamshala near the entrance of the village, on the verandah of which were seated some three persons basking in the sun and reading some vernacular paper. I called them near our motor car and asked them to take us round the village. They were suspicious in the beginning, but on Mr. Thakkar's telling them of the object of my visit, they led the way to the village. There are well ubilt 'pucca' houses in the village, many of them being double storeyed. Alil these were locked up. My guides opened one of them and brought out a cot for us to sit upon. A few more men came to the village and all sat or stood round our cot.

ACROBATICS.

We were told that some ten days before our visit, a motor bus came up to the Dharamshala in the evening. At that time some of the villagers and their sons were sitting on its verandah and singing hymns. The local revenue officials and some policemen got down from the car and began to beat those present indiscriminately. The people began to run away to the village and the officials followed them and entered the village and went to the house of a Patel (Becharbhai) who had resigned and against whom there was evidently a warrant. They found the doors locked. From some noise in the house they suspected that Becharbhai or some one else was hiding himself in the house. They tried to force open the doors but did not succeed. They then went round the house and finding a small wall which they could climb, they climbed it and jumped in the compound of the house but found that the door leading to the house from the compound was locked from inside and could not ye forced upon. They began to search neighbouring open houses and found a few women collected in a house to attend a delivery case. They rounded up the women and took them before the officers sitting in the compound near Becharbhai's house.

AN EPISODE IN "PERSUATION".

They then called on Vallabhbhai—a brother of Becharbhai—who they suspected was hiding in the house to come out of the house; otherwise they said they would beat the women. Vallabhbhai who was in the house fearing tha ladies would be beaten or insulted out of the house. He was then seized and severely beaten and indecently abused in the presence of the women and the Dharalas of the village. The beating must have been severe as I saw the marks of the lathis ten days later. There was more resentment against the use of indecent and abusive words being used in the presence of the women than against the beating and I felt that it would be long before this ugly incident was forgotten or forgiven. We were given to understand that the people had removed to the 'Mandavas' after this incident. This statement did not appear to be correct as the people could not have put up all the Mandavas in Baroda Territory within ten days. The incident might have led men who would not otherwise have left the village to remove to the Mandavas.

IN SATYAGRAHIS' CAMP.

From the village we went to the Mandavas, temporary sheds, built by the villagers in the adjacent Baroda territory. If the sight of locked houses was depressing, the sight of people, men, women and children leaving their pucca built houses and living in sheds of bamboos, hay and corrugated sheets was puzzling. The theory that the Non-Cooperators have misled these ignorant people and are making them voluntarily suffer such hardships will be found wrong and based on incorrect data by any one who talks to them as a sympathiser and in their own language. Neither the agriculturists nor their women folk are persons who are ignorant of the probable results of this Hizrat. They realize what they are staking in the present fight. The women—old and young—to whom I talked freely were prepared to lose their houses and their lands for the sake of winning Swarajya. Whilst some of the people present talked of Mahatmaji's incarceration or their awaiting his or Sardar Vallabhbhai's orders for payment of land revenue, the majority, both men and women, talked of winning Swarajya. On my colleague Sirdar Gopaldas' trying to persuade them to go back to the villages and promising to try his pest to put things straight for them with the local officials, and on his explaining to them the results of forfeiture of their lands and houses, he was told that difficulties that might prevent a big Zamindar with thousands of acres from sacrificing his material wealth, will not prevent them from sacrificing their few acres and houses for the sake of their country. There was grim determination on the face and in the tone of many of those who were present. When I asked the women whether they thought of the future of their children at the time of commencing the Hizrat, they quietly said, "Will not God who gave them to us, look after them?" This deep abiding faith in the justice of God was the most striking feature of their attitude.

GANGABEN QUESTIONS ALFRED

On our way to Khanpur and Sejpur I was told by our guide that the camp of the lady workers of the Sabarmati Ashram was in the vicinity; and as I had just read in the "Bombay Samachar" about their interview with the Collector of Kaira I went there. Gangaben who is the leader of the workers met us in the 'Mandava' put up in a field. There was a small building in the same field which is used as a kitchen and dining room. In the 'Mandava' were some ten young ladies, two of them working at a spinning wheel and one or two elderly looking ladies, excepting Gangaben. After we were all seated on carpets, I asked Gangaben to tell me exactly the conversation she had with Collector. She said the Collector wanted to know their names which they willingly gave. He then asked them to give the names of their fathers, and she said as the workers had renounced their homes from the date of their joining the Sabarmati Ashram, and desired to be known as the daughters of the Ashram, they decuned to give the names of their fathers. After the Collector had finished his queries, Gangaben asked his name as she said she wanted to know who the questioner was, and the name given was Alfred. She asked us who that gentleman could be. My guide said it was most probably the Christian name of the Collector Mr. Master. I asked Gangaben how long they were going to stay in the Mandavas and what kind of work they were going to do. She said their object in coming all the way from Sabarmati and putting up and staying in these temporary sheds was to render all assistance they could to the women and children of the agriculturists who had left their villages and were staying in temporary sheds in the neighbouring Gaekwar villages. As regards the time for which they would stay in this Ashram, she said all would depend upon how long the present struggle went on. I asked her if she and her co-workers did not fear the rigours of the next cold season and she said they were all prepared for that contingency. They felt that the spirit of service would keep up their spirits.

BURNT HOUSES.

At Khanpur one house had been burnt by some unknown persons. As the house was locked, owing to the owner living in the Mandava, and as the fire was first seen a little before midnight, it must have been the work of some miscreant, whom the Police had not till then been able to apprehend. At Sejpur four houses in one row were completely burnt, but one house between these burnt houses, four on one side and one on the other, was half burnt. The most disquieting feature of the situation that I noticed was that the villagers present at that time who had come over from their 'Mandavas' were openly accusing the police of having instigated some local badmashes to set fire to the house, with the idea of frightening them into submission i.e. return to the village and pay the land revenue. The fire was extinguished by people from neighbouring Gaekwad villages, at whose approach, the police, it was said, who were on the spot and watching the fire left the place. As there is a Police Thana at Sejpur, the local Police ought to have been able to find out the guilty person or persons and should have prosecuted him in Courts of Law. Their having failed to do this work leads people to believe that either they instigated the fire or at least they were indifferent to the woes and troubles of the local population.

IN BARODA TERRITORY.

In the afternoon I went to Joshikuva from Borsad and met the Naisubha of Baroda District and the Mahalkari of Bhadran in the Chowra of the village, which is a nice 'pucca' building and kept in a good condition. The patel of the village was called in and then were brought in, the two persons who were beaten by the British Indian Mamlatdar or his peons. Later on the residents of the Mandavas were also asked to come to the Chowra. On making inquiries from all these persons, I found that the Mamlatdar and his peons and also some Police went to Joshikuva without informing the Baroda Police or even the Patel of their proposed visit and the object of that visit. They went direct to the Mandavas and began rounding up the people staying there and accused them of having removed the crops etc. from their fields and pressed them to pay their land revenue. As no payment was made they began to use lathis on some of them including three Baroda subjects who were working as paid labourers in that camp. One of those

(Continued in column 2.)

POONA DAY BY DAY.

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WRESTLING MATCH: EACH GETS PRIZE RS. 1,000.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA December 9.

Since the last eight days, a wrestling match between two giant wrestlers are from Kolhapur and the other from Miraj, was advertised to take place on the Deccan Gymkhana grounds on Sunday last, evening. Accordingly, profound interest was aroused in the masses of Poona and the surrounding villages where the traditions of wrestling are yet keenly alive.

A DRAWN GAME.

The match began after the mutual salaaming of the huge competitors. for nearly half an hour, manoeuvres and counter-manoevres went on. And at last, the rivalry became rather severe and bitter. The match, therefore, was taken to be drawn and each got the prize of Rs. 1,000 which was fixed.

The wrestlers were taken in processions to the city, with music in front of them.

GANDHI DAY.

Now the cricket season is over in Poona. The tennis season is on. In the coming X'mas we all the Gymkhanas will h open tournaments which attra a large number of outside peo also.

The Yeshwant Vyayam Sh is going to hold tournaments native games in the Christ week.

The 9th Mahatma Gandhi D was observed in the Reay Mar groudns on the 5th instant un the presidentship of Mr. H. Tulpule, when Mr. V. R. Shi and others spoke on resist non-violence of Gandhiji's p gramme.

A young man by name Jo committed suicide by drown himself in the Khajjns well. is said that he was driven to on account of debt and unemployment.

Mr. D. G. Pandit, second "d tator" of the Youth League, interviewed in jail by his r tives. He is fairly well in hea And though his appeal was tile, he seemed cheerful.

PREVENT FURTHER FALL IN COTTON PRICES.

—:o:—

Government Cannot See Their Way.

BUT IMPERIAL BANK AGREES TO GIVE LOANS.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 10.

Further correspondence that has passed between the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, and the Government of India, is published on the question of the present position of Indian cotton. The Committee reiterates the contention that some scheme should be devised at this juncture to prevent further fall in cotton prices. The Committee adds: "The plight of cultivators in parts of the United Provinces where cotton is already being marketed provides very serious food for thought." Government, however, remain of opinion that fixation of a minimum basis for advances would be indistinguishable from an attempt by Government to fix minimum prices for cotton, a course to which objections had already been stated. The Imperial Bank has, at the instance of Government, agreed to give loans against cotton in upcountry centres on a reduced margin of 25 per cent. instead of the usual 30 per cent. and will give fullest facilities for financing of cotton, consistent with sound banking principles. Government finally remind that on the question of incidence of railway freights the Railway Board is engaged in investigation.—A. P.

"GO BACK VICEROY."

Bengali Youths Jailed For Distributing Leaflets.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, December 10.

Two Bengali Youths were sentenced to six weeks simple by the Police Magistrate at Alipo under the Press Act for distributing leaflets entitled "Go Bac Viceroy" inviting the people to observe hartal on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival without the name of the printer and publisher.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

Geneva.—Preparatory Committee of Disarmament Conferen closed after five weeks of delib rations. Next step is calling Conference. Loudon (Holland Chairman, closing proceedings a pealed to delegates to impress their Governments necessity losing no time in convening co ference.

Port Darwin.—Airman Hill h arrived.

"POLICE TERRORISM" IN INDIA.

—:o:—

"Manchester Guardian's" Comments On Paul's Speech.

LONDON, December 10.

In connection with Mr. Paul's speech on 9th December, the "Manchester Guardian" gives prominence to a letter quoting extracts from an account given by a lady member of the Society of Friends living in Bombay of alleged police brutality in the disturbances in September. In an Editorial the "Guardian" says that the letter amply bears out the contention that the general situation in India has been much worsened by harshness with which the police, in many cases, have carried out their duties. The paper adds that Police Terrorism may be considered as exactly on a par with the activities of the extreme wing of Indian Nationalists.—Reuter.

Calcutta Corporation Condemns Simpson Murder.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, December 10.

A resolution strongly condemning the dastardly outrage resulting in the death of Col. Simpson and the wounding of Mr. Nelson and an Indian orderly and conveying sympathy to the family of the deceased and the injured was adopted by the Calcutta Corporation this evening on the motion of Mr. C. C. Biswas who found in the act an indication of the existence of deepseated and well-organised conspiracy.

Mr. Campbell Forrester on behalf of Europeans said that if there was anything which would stir up and stiffen the backs of the European community it was terrorism.

Associating himself with the resolution Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mayor, sincerely deplored the incidents, feeling that incidents like this were confession of temporary failure of the Congress programme and of Congress leaders to influence the younger generation.—A. P.

BRITISH WORKING CLASS ALIVE TO INDIAN DEMAND

—:o:—

(Continue from page 6.)

very favourably with the Labour vote in recent bye-elections.

TRIBUTE TO MR. BRELVI.

Just as I am posting this letter, news comes by cable of the arrest of Mr. Brelvi, the Editor of the "Chronicle", and of Mr. Sadanand. I shall always remember with special gratitude the kindness of Mr. Brelvi to me when I was in Bombay, and I should like to pay my tribute to his splendid courage and to his devotion to the cause of India.

It may interest Indians to know that I have already had enquiries for German, French, American, Bulgarian, and Swedish editions for my book, "The Indian Crisis". This shows the interest which is being aroused in India's struggle in other countries.

(Continued from column 5.)

persons had visible lathi marks after about ten days. While this dispute was going on, the Patel of the village came to the 'Mandavas', and asked the Mamlatdar what right he had to exercise authority in Gaekwar territory. The Mamlatdar, it is alleged, used words which those who heard him considered were insulting to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb. A few Mandava people who were present on the occasion are prepared to take an oath on the Gita, that the insulting words as reported in the papers were used; the patel of Joshikuwa at first said that these words were used, but when I asked him if he was prepared to say it on oath began to demur and finally said that though he could not swear that he heard them, he had an impression that these words were used but as there was so much excitement he could not say when and by whom they were used. The Mamlatdar afterwards arrested five persons and asked the Patel to take charge of them as well as of the grain which they were alleged to have stolen from their fields. The Patel refused to do so as the Mamlatdar had not followed the correct procedure under the Extradition Act and had not in the first instance approached the Police Inspector. He thus put the Mamlatdar in the wrong.

(To Be Continued.)

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USE OF GOLD RESERVES.

—:o:—

U. S. & Britain To Arrive At Agreement?

LONDON. Dec. 9.

Rugby.—Considerable attention is paid in business circles, both in London and New York, to the hope expressed by the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. William Graham, that "the American and British financial authorities will be able to arrive at an agreement in the use of gold reserves which will provide on a sound basis. That necessarily depends on central banks, but the British Government is alive to the necessities of the situation."

"The Times" city editor discourages the view that the event of importance is impending, and although rumours were current at New York yesterday the Federal Reserve Board remained silent. New York bankers were reported as declaring that they saw no hope of any distribution of gold through the capital market until political conditions in Europe are more stable. "The Times" pointed out that America holds about one-half of the world's monetary gold stock acquired in a perfectly legitimate way. "This will not be reduced unless her trade balance becomes adverse which would compel her to export gold in payment, or she embarks upon an active foreign lending policy which would give the borrowers the right to draw gold from America. America in part has largely increased her foreign lendings this year, compared with last year but this has made very little difference to her gold stock which is nearly 30 million pounds higher than it was a year ago. She has lent relatively little to Europe, probably because there is dearth for really good borrowers. Britain being more adventurous in foreign finance, and having more vested interests concerned in lending money abroad, has been less careful but that much of her lending has proved unwise. France and not America has been the principal taker of gold in the world market since the spring of 1927, and she has ample gold reserves with which to undertake large foreign business if she desires. But like America France does not feel necessary confidence of foreign borrowers.—B. O. W.

—:o:—

Refreshment Cars On M. & S. M. Rly,

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

A meeting of the M. and S. M. Railway Branch Advisory Committee was held at Hubli on 25th November last under the chairmanship of Mr. H. D. Sinclair, Chief Transportation Superintendent and Traffic Manager.

A summary of some of the principal subjects discussed by the Committee is given below:—

Provision of water taps and latrines in the third class waiting room at Miraj:—The Chairman informed the Committee that as the result of a previous discussion on this subject, the matter had been re-investigated but it was still considered that the existing facilities were adequate.

Attaching Indian Refreshment Cars to Nos. 61 and 62 trains between Sholapur and Hubli:—In opening this subject, the Chairman drew the attention of the members of the Committee to a note placed on the table for their information with regard to refreshment arrangements on the Hubli-Hotgi section which had been prepared in accordance with his promise at the 12th meeting of the Committee. He again explained that it was not possible at present to provide Indian Refreshment Cars on this service as the requisite stock was not available. He promised, however, that the matter would receive further consideration when the necessary stock became available.

Attaching a through 3rd Class bogie carriage from Kolhapur to Nos. 1 Up and 2 Down, Bangalore-Poona Mails:—The Chairman informed the Committee that a through bogie 1st, 2nd and 3rd class composite carriage was at present running between Kolhapur and Poona on Nos. 15 and 1 and 2 and 16 Mails. He explained that it was not considered that the traffic between the running of two bogie coaches by Mail Trains to and from the Branch and that in these circumstances, the question of running a bogie third in place of the present composite coach was under consideration, as it was found that the number of 1st and 2nd class passengers taking advantage of this through coach was negligible.—A. P.

DACOIT SHOT DEAD: OTHERS ESCAPE WITH LOOT.

—:o:—

(By Mail.)

FARIDPUR, Dec. 8.

Information of an armed dacoity committed in the house of Satish Majumdar, a well-to-do inhabitant of Salkati-Krishnagar has been received here. It appears that when the gang forced its entrance into the house, the son of the owner of the house, aged 15, appeared with a gun and one of the dacoits was shot dead. The others, however, managed to escape with cash and gold and documents worth several thousands of rupees.—A. P.

FROM THE MELTING POT.

—:o:—

(Continued From Page 6)

now refuses to make "a goal of comfort." He has taken up the "hammer that builds." He was once lost He is now found. His lost soul is reclaimed. It is reclaimed by sacrifice, by the sight of untold suffering, by the intense depth of mute sorrow and agony. I could speak to the lady journalist and author from Vienna of the hundreds of intellectuals who have remained unknown and anonymous, the intellectuals to whom "khadi" and all that it implies has ceased to be merely a symbol of re-union. I can now speak and speak with irrefutable evidence of my friend as another of the gallant band of intellectuals re-united to their less fortunate and inarticulate countrymen.

GREAT VICTORY

The re-union is decidedly not the least significant of the Victories, manifold, of "Khadi." The caste of the "educated," of the "intelligentsia" or, say, of the intellectuals remained for many decades outside and out of all intimate or vital contact with the great community of the inarticulate poor. Not that the "educated" or the "intelligentsia" failed to attempt to solve or deliberately neglected their problems. Quite the contrary. But their aspirations not seldom revealed an element of surface familiarity, if not of conscious superiority, which lacked the clear-sighted intensity of feeling which, fortunately is apparent in my friend's speech. I have little to add to and less to substract from my friend's charge-sheet. He says, rightly and with apt force of the opportunity, that "students, lawyers, the doctors, men of intelligence though they may be, have in general kept back because the education which has sharpened their intelligence has weakened their character." Only, I wish his picture of the mind of the learned professors had been equally graphic.

SKILL IN TRUST

Whatever their present conduct and attitude, the nation's verdict is now indisputable and clear and will be clearer every day. "educated," the intelligentsia holds its skill in trust for the nation. They can if they so desire and determine, mould the events. For, they have, as Dr. Van Hise said, "the enlightenment upon which wise action may be based." If they cannot do so, events will mould them and their destiny. Events will educate them. And, events will, as they are beginning to, break the barriers of their pedantic, snobbish, caste. Already the nation's will has declared itself.

SHATTERED BARRIERS

National recognition and honour is reserved only for those who dare break the barriers of class, caste, wealth, empty "eminence" and "respectability," exclusive conventions and superstions and the petty, provincial outlook of the short-sighted ignorant and the impulsive. A new nation emerges before the world-wide horizon. Those conscious of the magnitude of its future, those as competent to shape them as they are fervent in expressing their national aspirations, must, here and now, cultivate not only alert intelligence but the widest outlook as well.

FROM THE ASHES

Leadership is conditional on renunciation. A new nation emerges before the world-wide horizon. It cannot afford to indulge in small vanities and conceits, pride, prejudices and prepossessions. They must be renounced deliberately and for ever. A new nation arises to assert its international position and mission. It cannot any longer be tied down to exclusive religions, doctrines or tenets, conventions or province, class or caste. And, the national mandate shall be obeyed by those who aspire towards national leadership. The London banquets speak of a nation that is no more. And, the guests at the banquets are only objects of historic curiosity or of archaeological interest and importance. Watch the ashes for the re-birth of the Pheonix.

"SCATTERING OF LIGHT."

—:o:—

Prof. Raman's Nobel Prize Lecture.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

Stockholme.—Sir C. V. Raman, has chosen "The Scattering of Light" as the subject of his Nobel Prize lecture. He afterwards goes to Glasgow to receive the Honorary Doctorate.

He will then proceed to Munich, and visit Professor Sommerfeld. He will also visit other German Universities. Sir C. V. Raman will return to India via Switzerland and Egypt.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA HINDUS OBSERVE HARTAL.

—:o:—

To Protest Against Viceroy's Visit There.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 9.

Calcutta:—Partial hartal was observed here with Indian quarters of the city in connection, it is stated, the arrival of the Viceroy. Many Muslim shops, however, remained open.

Daroga Shai.—The 5th dictator of Muzaffarpur District Congress Committee has been arrested. The police took away the Congress flag which was flying in the Tilak Maidan yesterday. Immediately afterwards another flag was hoisted in its place.

Cuttack. Men who were arrested on the "Jawaharlal Day" were convicted under Sections 147 and 143 I. P. C., and each was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50. It is understood some of the convicted men will prefer appeals.

DACCA RIOTERS JAILED.

(From Our Correspondent)

CALCUTTA Dc. 8

Dacca:— Three Moslems of KA-with deadly weapons) in connecthetully, accused under Section tion with communal fracas case were sentenced to 18 months R. I. Four others were acquitted. The case was tried by the additional Sessons Judge with a mixed jury of Hindus and Moslems. The prosecution case was on May 25, late in the evening, about 300 Mahomedans fully armed attacked "Susila Nibas", a pic-The rioters damaged the building and set fire to a motor car and a large quantity of furniture belonging to the owner of the house, which was thoroughly plundered. The inmate of the house in an effort o check the rioters was seriously wounded. The Deputy Inspector General then appeared on the scene and arrested the above accused. Susila Addya, wife of the owner of the house, died of heart failure after being removed to Dacca Hall.

—:o:—

G. I. P. RY, TIMINGS

—:o:—

On and from 1st December 1930 a revised time table has come into force. The arrivals and departures of Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus are as shown below:—

MAIL & EXPRESS TRAINS. TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains.	Arrivals. H. M.
Lahore & Lucknow Express	6- 0
Madras Mail	6-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	6-45
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	8-15
Madras Express	10-45
Deccan Queen	10-32
Poona Mail	11-10
Punjab Mail	11-45
Poona Express (Inter & III class)	12-30
Nagpur Express	14- 0
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	18-45
Poona Express	19-25
	Departures
Delhi & Allahabad Express III Class	7- 30
Poona Express	8- 0
Madras Express	12-30
Poona Express Inter & III Class	14-45
Poona Mail	16- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	16-15
Deccan Queey	17- 0
Punjab Mail	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Chheoki)	21-30
Nagpur Express	22- 0
Madras Mail	22-30

Brussels.—The opening official enquiry into the fog deaths at which Premier Jaspar was present, Prof. Nolf, President of the Belgian Red Cross, emphatically declared that uncontaminated fog could not kill anyone. The statement has aroused most lively interest as supporting rumours that deaths were due to poisonous fumes from the factories.—Reuter.

London, Dec. 9.—The King received in audience at Buckingham Palace Mr. L. W. Reynolds, Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, and Lieut.-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray.—Reuter.

Canberra.—The Acting Prime Minister Fenton announces that owing to political and other considerations it will be impossible for any Commonwealth Minister to attend the New Delhi inauguration ceremony in February, but every effort will be made to find a suitable delegate.—Reuter.

Rugby.—The Minister for Mines, Shinwell, is continuing his efforts to ensure that next International Labour Conference in June shall put through convention to regulate miners' hours. The three countries most concerned are Britain, Germany and Poland, and as the "Manchester Guardian" points out a prior agreement between them would practically ensure conclusion of effective convention.—B. O. W.

ALL-ASIAN WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

A Call Financial Support

As the dates of the All-Asian Women's Conference are approaching near (19th to 25th Jan. 1931.) sympathisers, both men and women of the continent of Asia are requested to join the A. I. Reception Committee as soon as possible. Enrolment fee for members of the Reception Committee is Rs. 10/-. Special donations are also invited and will be most thankfully received.

The organisers have been much disappointed at the refusal of the Railway Companies to allow concession fares for the delegates, the result being that they shall have to spend on this item twice as much as they might have done if the concessions were available. In view of these facts a special appeal for funds has been issued to the Rulers of the various Indian States and to other prominent and wealthy people throughout India.

All enlightened people are hereby requested to take into consideration India's great responsibility, and out of sympathy with the objects of the Conference, to help the movement to their utmost capacity. This Conference has in it the seeds of a probable larger movement of the future which will play a great part in evolving a cultural unity among the diverse nationalities inhabiting our great continent.

Delegates of the following nationalities have definitely promised to attend: Palestine, Syria, Ceylon, Burma, Baluchistan, Nepal, Persia, Japan, Java, and India. Non-Asian visitors have already arrived from New Zealand and the United States and communications are being exchanged relating to delegates arriving from Siam, Georgia, Afghanistan, China, Indo-China, Iraq and Turkestan.

The Secretaries of the Local Reception Committee groups at Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi are respectively Mrs. Indradevi Choudhari, Mrs. Faiz Tyabji, and Mrs. Homi Mehta.

Every member of the Reception Committee has the right to choose ten delegates from amongst themselves. The complete list of all the enrolled members of the Committee will be sent to them by the 20th of December, from among whom each member can vote for any ten delegates and other office-bearers. It is therefore essential that in order to have a chance of election as delegate and to have the right of choice of candidates from all parts of India people should join the Reception Committee immediately.

Enrolment fees and other donations may either be sent to Mrs. M. E. Cousins (Provisional Secretary All-India Reception Committee) at 25, Lawrence Road, Lahore, or to Rani Rajwade, Hon. Organising Secretary All-Asian Women's Conference Gwalior.

Manufacture Of Textile Machines In India.

A Bombay Correspondent writes:—

"As rightly remarked by Acharya Ray, Bombay has been the pioneer of the Textile Industry in the whole of India. The Bombay merchants might have earned by crores and it is to their credit that the same amount of sacrifice they are at present undergoing. Along with the success of the Textile Industry, it is unfortunate that none should feel the necessity of manufacturing articles that are required for the Textile Industry here. A big workshop on a large scale would have stopped the flow of wealth to foreign countries. But it appears that want of confidence in our own men as well want of confidence in the theory of manufacture were the obstacles in their way.

In this connection I desire to mention the name Mr. Hanmant Phadke, the Director of the Phadke Textile and Industrial Works, Ltd., Karad, Dist. Satara. He took his mechanical education in Kalabhavan, Baroda. In the advent of the swadeshi movement at the time of Bengal partition he left the service and entered the newly started Match Factory at Karad. Being a good mechanic he manufactured while serving in the Match Factory two machines namely Match Box Filling Machine and Match Box Side painting machine. Later in the Great War, Mr. Hanmantrao, prepared the Inner Turning machinery to turn glass from inside, which are giving satisfactory work in Messrs. Ogale Glass Works, Ltd.

Mr. Hanmantrao started in 1921 a weaving mill, for which he designed and manufactured the Pirn Winding, Drum Winding and other necessary machines of his own and has prepared a Sizing machine which attracted the attention of the Director of Industries. To supply the needs of a Patent groundnut decorticator, he has very recently manufactured a Punching Machine which punches 1/8" thick steel plate.

WHAT AILS COTTON?

—:o:—

Enormous Surplus Of Supply Over Demand

FURTHER DECLINE LOOKED FOR.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Messrs. Langley and Co. reviewing the raw Cotton situation in their weekly report state as under:

AMERICANS.

Over the week, quiet and dull markets have prevailed and values stand from 9 to 16 points lower. In the early part of the week, prices in Liverpool were adversely affected by the threat or a National Coal Strike which fortunately was avoided by an eleventh hour settlement. The cotton situation itself shows little change—on the one hand offerings are restricted on account of the holding movement and against this the trade shows no dispostion to buy more than hand to mouth requirements. The Bureau report is to be issue on the 8th instant is not expected to differ largely from the last, a slight decrease having been discounted according to advices received from our Liverpool Agents.

DOWNWARD CURVE OF BUSINESS

Viewing the situation generally there seems nothing that is likely to shake the market out of its present apathetic state, at any rate for some time. Great hopes are centred on the success of the strong campaign in favour of a substantial cut in the acreage for the coming season, but with other commodities on comparatively lower levels than cotton, we have not much faith in its success. A farmer's job is to farm and unless some other and better means of making a livelihood is demonstarted to his complete satisfaction, we think he will continue to farm. And if he is to farm, then what is better than cotton? Under more normal conditions the towns and cities might offer him more scope, but already unemployment in America is running into enormous figures and business generally continuing its downward curve. We do not therefore look for much of an acreage cut. Unless there is a very big change in the world's economic conditions, a crop for the coming year of 13 millions would be ample to meet the trade's requirements and would do nothing to improve the statistical position. And given a yield per acre at about the same as the last two years, 13 millions would be a reasonable crop from an acreage reduced by roughly 10 per cent.

Certainly there are very few bear factors that have not been obvious to the world for many months and that therefore have lost much of their force, but what we regard as the main factor, namely that of the enormous surplus of supply over demand, is, we think one that cannot lose its force until it has ceased to exist. We continue to look for cheaper cotton.

BOMBAY.

Dull and quiet markets have continued during the week, the only feature being a steady increase in the amount of hedge selling as the upcountry arrivals have increased. A little more enquiry from Europe has been in evidence and buyers have had no difficulty in placing their cheap offers. A moderate enquiry from the Far East has also continued. We find a general disposition amongst our upcountry agencies to shade down crop estimates. The resistance to the decline on the part of holders upcountry continues to lead us to expect a further narrowing in the parity between Indians and Americans and we think sales in the Home markets can be well hedged against temporary recoveries by purchases of Broach.

Allahabad University's Nominees

The Secretary, Library Service Section, First All-Asia Educational Conference writes:—

It is learnt from the Assistant Registrar of the Allahabad University that the Executive Council of that University has nominated the following gentlemen to represent that University at the First All-Asia Educational Conference:—

1. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha.
2. Pt. Iqbal Narain Gurtu
3. Dr. Beni Prasad
4. Dr. E. P. Tirupathi
5. Dr. N. R. Dhar
6. Pt. Amarnatha Jha.

The third list of papers to be read is as under:—

1. W. C. B. Sayers, Croydon: Children's Libraries in Great Britain
2. Welter Hosmann, Leipzig: The social function of public Libraries.
3. K. M. Abadullah, Calcutta: The Imperial Library.
4. D. Subramanian, Benares: The Development of the Hindu University Library.
5. Sushil Kumar Gosh, Calcutta: School Libraries.
   S. R. Ranganathan, Madras: A Model Library Act for India.
7. Pushkarnath Raina, secretary, Shri Bharatiya Shiksha Sammelana, Darbhanga: The Classification of Indian

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WITHOUT OPERATION
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IN BOMBAY
In SARDAR GRIHA (HOTEL) Crawford Market.

THE RAMAKRISHNA MISSION.

The following is a report of the closing distribution during the past 3 Weeks of Relief activities of the Mission in Sind in the District of Sukkur:

222 mds. 31 1/2 srs. of food grains, 3,286 mds. of fodder for 651 pairs of bullocks, 188 mds. 15 srs. of wheat and "chana" seeds 258 mds. 10 1/2 srs. of potatoe seeds 1,619 clothes, 377 blankets, 672 utensils, Rs. 1,089 cash, 25 chaddar, 259 building materials (such as Doors, windows, etc.,) among 2,021 1/2 recipients in 739 families of 45 villages in all.

Besides the relief previously distributed in kind and cash, amounts to 796 mds. 26 srs. 8 ch. of food grains, 1,528 mds. 28 srs. of fodder, 136 mds. 20 srs. of wheat and chana seeds 3,774 clothes, 300 blankets, 1,774 utendoors, windows, etc.

Thus making a total distribution of approximately:—

1,019 mds. 18 srs. of food grains, 4,794 mds. of fodder, 324 mds. 35 srs. wheat and "Chana" seeds, 258 mds. 10 1/2 srs. of potatoe seeds, 5,393 clothes, 677 woollen blankets, 2546 pieces of brass household utensils, Rs. 1,466/10/6 in cash, 25 chaddar, 259 ready-made building materials such as doors, windows, etc.

Having closed down the centre the party has returned to Bombay.

The Mission has opened a new Relief work in Southern India Tanjore, and donation will be thankfully received by the Secretary, Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, Bombay.

—:o:—

Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd

—:o:—

The 101st ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., was held at the Head Office of the Bank at Yokohama on September 10th last. The Chairman (Mr. Kenji Kodama) in the report submitted to the shareholders, states:—

"The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half Year, ending the 30th June, 1930.

The Net Profit of the past Half-Year, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc. shows Yen 13,353,666.83, inclusive of Yen 6,231,848.06 brought forward from last Account.

The Directors propose that Yen 2,000,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 5,000,000.00.

The Balance, Yen 6,353,666.83, will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

IT IS TIME YOU KNEW!

There are still thousands of our womenfolk who are wasting time and money on old unhealthful methods of cooking and preparing meals. They do not realize that the cheap city convenience—GAS, helps them to prepare more delicious, nourishing meals at much less cost and time. There are cooking appliances to suit every size of family at prices ranging from Rs. 1/12 upwards. These are all of such a high standard of efficiency that waste is entirely eliminated and labour reduced to a minimum, thus making cooking a delight.

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What the People Say

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DESPATCH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The sanctimonious "constructive suggestions" from the Simla Heights, more commonly known as the "Government of India Despatch", has been released for publication. The "advances" suggested in this document of historic notriety, coming as they do from the avowed protector of British vested interests in India, have come as none too surprising to that section of Indian opinion which has been insisting and rightly too, on the futility of holding the Round Table Conference, the representatives for which have been picked out not by the people of India whose interests they are expected to safeguard at the Conference, but by the Government itself whose tools they have proved to be. Knowing the after-effects of the reactionary Simon Commission's Report and the feelings it produced in the minds of even the mildest of moderates, one would have expected that the Government of India would realize the inadequacy of the constitutional scheme propounded by that All-White Commission and that they would boldly rise to the occasion and would recommend something more compatible with the aspirations of India. But, in spite of its professed "amplifications" of the recommendations of the Simon Seven, the "reforms" adumbrated therein fall too short of the expectations of the worst political intelligence. To expect that the despatch would contain anything other than baneful and tinkering reforms intended to hoodwink the disillusioned "delegates", would be to expect a miracle, more so after the record of repression by Ordinances—a record unparelleled in the history of coercion of a sibject race by a ruling one—created by Lord Irwin and his Executive during the past few months. On the other hand, this document beats even the puerile Simon recommendations in its political incubus and in its effrontery to invest the Centre and the Secretary of State with arbitrary and superfluous powers.

"SAFEGUARDS."

The despatch says that "the conditions of the problem at the Centre suggest to us the importance of defining as clearly as possible the purposes which the British must continue to safeguard in India and making it plain that where those purposes are not concerned India should be free to manage her own affairs." Under these "purposes which the British must continue to safeguard in India", the despatch enumerates defence, foreign affairs, "preservation of general tranquility" and the fulfilment of financial obligations as being matters over which Parliament must continue to take interest; and, methods of taxation, commercial policy, tariff and management of railways as being subjects in which Parliament would be interested only occasionally. "Finally, there would be a range of subjects in which we should hope that the popular policy would seldom, if ever come in conflict with the responsibilities of Parliament". It is apparent that these subjects would be a few domestic matters which do not impinge on British interests. It is significant, in this connection, that beyond giving consideration to the Indian "popular policy" in connection with such insignificant and minor points, the despatch scrupulously reserves all the other subjects to the British Parliament.

The idea of investing the Governors with the power to promulgate Ordinances in times of emergency, seems to be one of the noteworthy "advances" propounded by the authors of the despatch. Heretofore this power was entrusted only to the Governor-General in Council, but it would seem that of late the Indian masses have turned out to be more refractory, just as, for instance, the "turbulent mobs" and "Congress hooligans" re read about in the junketing "Weekly Appreciations" of the Government of India, and hence these powers to the Governors. This insensate balderdash which is the result of the die-hardism on the part of the authors of the despatch is apropos of the evil effects which the present Civil Disobedience Movement is having on British vested interests in general, and is perhaps the outcome of the importunities of the British businessmen in India who are being threatened by the Indian boycott movement.

"PREPARING FOR TRANSFER OF RESPONSIBILITY."

Referring to the control of finance, the despatch reiterates that a stage has been reached when the main direction of financial policy—including, of course, the continuance of the deplorable and ruinous 18d. ratio—must definitely be regarded as resting with the Government of India. What is intended is to retain the iron grip which the Government now has on the finances of the country and use this policy ruthlessly and unscrupulously in the furtherance of their selfish ends. The grotesqueness of the policy seems to be that our self-imposed trustees are making this paradoxical move with the set purpose of "preparation" of India "for the transfer of responsibility". It is a well-known fact, acknowledged by eminent economists, that this ruinous financial policy is directly responsible for the economic depression which the country is experiencing since the introduction of the 18d ratio. The continuance of this stringent policy, under the guise of preparation for a transfer of power, would be to bleed the Indian industrialist and to expedite the impending but avoidable financial crash.

"MOCKERY."

It would be a waste of time to dilate upon the various recommendations suggested by the despatch. But there is no gainsaying the fact that India is entitled to expect a better display of the saint-sincerity and the much-talked-of friendship which Lord Irwin is reported to have in exuberance "to prepare the foundation for that full responsible Government which we desire to reach". As it is, what is proposed to be given to India as an initial step towards its goal is nothing short of a mockery of responsibility. The despatch, however, must prove to be a palatable addition to the British Imperialists, engineered by Lord Reading and Company, in its determination to keep India under perpetual slavery and as the milch-cow of Great Britain, under the guise of preparing the way for self-government. But India will not tolerate this economic exploitation any longer and it is her determination to find ways and means, now and immediately, to be her own mistress and the arbiter of her own destinies.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR-DEALING."

POLICE ENTRY INTO HOSPITAL.

—:o:—

Friday's Incident

To the Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I was an unfortunate eye-witness to Gandhi day's happenings of Friday evening and I am sure the following incident cannot be allowed to pass over, nor must it be allowed to occur again.

At about ten minutes to seven there was a mild lathi charge on the pavement of the Esplanade Police station. And in the melee, the people were running helter-skelter followed by policemen, who followed them even in the compound of the Cama Maternity Hospital. About half a dozen of them rushed into this compound with their regulation staves and from their manner I expected them to indulge in a lathi charge. But there was the timely appearance of a lady belonging to this hospital with a peon. I saw the poor lady (in a green saree) remonstrating with the policemen, who quietly left the compound one by one.

So may I request the trustees of the hospital to move urgently in the matter and enter a spirited protest with the Police Commissioner and to secure from him an assurance that a similar incident may not occur in future. Also, will it be asking too much, if I were to suggest the Medical Union to move also in the matter and secure prohibition of police entry of this type into the precincts of a hospital.—Yours, etc.,

AN EYE-WITNESS

ATTACKS ON RELIGION

—:o:—

To the Editor of the "Chronicle"

Sir:— I am not a fanatic but whenever I come across an attack on religion -whatever that religion may be- I begin to feel that the mind of the person who attacks, is either perverted or diseased. Religion is a sacred relation between man and God and no person who does not belong to that religion has a right to bring it into contempt and ridicule. Attacks on religion are, in my opinion, the most contemptible thing in the world, and they look more ghastly when they proceed from the lips of missionaries who profess to live after Christ. Only the other day— and it was only by chance— I came across "Deharbe's Catechism of Christian Doctrine" by one James Linden, S. J. (6th. edition) printed in 1926 in Bombay. This book is taught in Bombay schools. Now on page 180 the following paragraph appears about Muhammad:—"But as in former times God punished the Israelites for the neglect of His laws, so He now punished the Christians of the East. Early in the seventh century there arose a man called Mahomet (362) who pretended to be a prophet of God and formed a new religion out of Pagan, Jewish and Christian customs and doctrines. At the head of a band of robbers he first plundered merchants and pilgrims crossing the desert. Soon he attacked cities and kingdoms, and, sword in hand, forced the people to embrace his religion. His successors continued the work of conquest both in Asia and Africa..."

Surely such remarks ought not to have found a place in a book of religion worth the name. If the idea behind these lines is to create a hatred agaist Islam so that Christians may not become Musalmans, even then the attempt is ridiculous, if not mischievous. I bring these lines to the notice of the highest church dignitary in Bombay and ask him, in the name of truth, to delete the above lines. Yours, etc.,

Dec. 2. TRUTH.

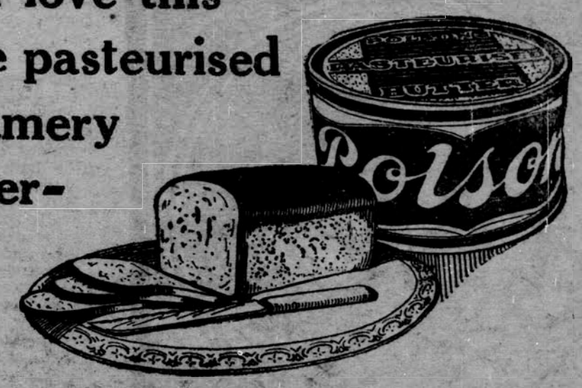
APPEAL TO FOREIGN CLOTH DEALERS

—:o:—

Mr. N. B. Parelekar writes on behalf of the Akali Bharat Swadeshi Sabha:—

It is hoped that by now our Foreign Cloth Dealers of Bombay must have realised that they have got to finish with the dealing in foreign piece-goods once for all and instead to take to dealing in Swadeshi only. It is in the hands of these dealers to relieve the peaceful picketers from the hardship and trouble they are put to on account of the continuation of the foreign floth trade. If the dealers make up their mind once for all to give up dealing in foreign cloth at least for two years to begin with, the proposition of replacing their foreign stocks by Swadeshi cloth is sure to receive due consideration from the Millowners. To those dealers whose names and addresses are easily available, the necessary forms are being issued for ascertaining from them whether they are prepared to pledge not to deal in foreign cloth for two years at least. But without waiting for the receipt of such forms, however, the foreign cloth dealers in the city of Bombay are hereby requested to come immediately to the office of the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha (No. 158/60, Hirachand Vanechand Building, Kalbadevi Road, next to Bhuleshwar fire Brigade) between 1 P. M. and 3 P. M. on week days and fill up the necessary forms to facilitate early, further arrangements regarding giving Swadeshi cloth on credit in consideration of the capital locked up in the stocks of foreign piece-goods on hand with the respective dealers.

You'll love this pure pasteurised creamery butter-



in the new anti-acid lacquered tin

10 pointers to POLSON'S

1 Made entirely from cream, machine-separated from rich fat milk.
2 The cream is scientifically pasteurised to destroy all bacteria.
3 Every process under supervision of European technical experts.
4 Awarded Gold Medal, Mysore Dasserah Exhibition 1930.
5 Hygienic manufacturing methods guaranteed.
6 Packed in anti-acid lacquered tins.
7 Made in the most up-to-date factory in the East.
8 Each pound comes from the cream of 8-10 quarts of milk.
9 Milk is filtered and sterilised before pasteurisation.
10 Its 98 per cent. food value means true economy and value for money.

HERE is everybody's food—food for the delicate, the robust, the brain-worker; food in its most concentrated form, made from rich, fat, pure pasteurised milk. You'll love its real creamy, appealing flavour. You'll want to spread it on thick!

Plain bread and butter takes on a new meaning if it's Polson's you use. And you will enjoy it all the more as you realise it is made under scrupulously clean and hygienic conditions. From the time the milk is filtered and sterilized, and the cream separated and pasteurised, to the time it issues from the huge churns as pure, cool, golden butter ready for packing and cold storage, it is untouched by hand.

And now it is packed in a new type of anti-acid lacquered tin, ideal for its preserving qualities. No metal touches Polson's Pasteurised Butter—it's a *safe* food all through!

POLSON'S PASTEURISED BUTTER

Made in the largest dairy in the East.

B2 BC

TURNING OF SPEED STARS

Lines That Spell Their Doom

(BY ANNIE S. D. MAUNDER, F. R. A. S.)

There is another way of measuring the rate at which the sun turns round than that of observing sunspots crossing the solar disc.

If the slit of a spectroscope be placed at both ends of the sun's equator the lines of the spectrum at the edge coming towards us will be shifted towards the violet and of the receding edge towards the red side of the spectarum; in this way it has been found that the sun is turning round at the rate of two and a third miles per second.

Or sun is seen as a broad disc, but if were removed to the distance of the stars it would be only a point of light, and the two spectra at the ends of the sun's diameter would blend into one. In the sun's case, and in that of most of the stars of its colour, this blended spectrum has narrow, sharp, straight lines because the rotation of the body is too slow for it to separate the lines, and so blur them.

But in the blue and white stars—hot, young giant stars—these lines are widened and blurred out into a "dish-shape."

BREAK-UP SPEED.

The astronomers have indeed hitherto labelled these lines "poor" and have found them of little use for most investigations, but in July last, Otto Struve measured the contours of these "dish-shaped" lines, and found for two stars—Spica in the Virgin and Eta, the last star in the Plough handle—that both rotated with a speed of the same amount, about 120 miles.

Now this is a very interesting thing, for this amount is very near the speed value for the break-up of a rotating star, and Spica is a very young double star whose two components are close together; but Eta of the Plough is a single star. It seems evident that one of these two naked-eye stars has not long ago suffered catastrophe," and the other will shortly suffer the same.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Development Of Industry.

How artificial silk was discovered and perfected by man's ingenuity to such a stage that it has taken its place alongside the four staple textile fabrics—cotton, wool, silk, and linens—was described by A. E. Cadman, secretary of the Canadian Plup and Paper Association, in an address at the luncheon of the Electrical Club of Montreal. Mr. Cadman took as his subject "From Limb to Limb."

Artificial silk is not really silk and it is not artificial in the usual except the cellulose. The cellulose explained. The basis for this new textile is cellulose, which is obtained either from spruce chips or from cotton linters. The wood or cotton is treated with chemical which dissolve all other substances except the cellulose. The cellulose from the wood is formed in sheets and these sheets are the same bleached sulphite pulp from which paper is made. After another chemical treatment the cellulose becomes a vicous liquid similar to maple syrup. This liquid is filtered several times, and forced through a fine nozzle. The threads emerging fom the nozzle are gathered into a single thread, and after they are hardened in a chemical bath or by exposure to a warm air, they are wound on spools—the artificial silk of commerce.

The history of artificial silk goes back to 1884 when a French chemist patented the first process, the speaker continued. Eight years later two English chemists discovered the Viscose method; the Ammonium process was discovered in 1900, and the cellulose acetate was not estabilised until after the war. During the war a call went out for a new kind of wing "dope" for airplanes, and cellulose acetate was adapted for this purpose. After the war, considerable research was carried on, with the result that the wing dope factories were adapted to making the beautiful fabrics called Celanese, a special kind of artificial silk.

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By cashing your 3 YEARS' CASH CERTIFICATE which earns for you interest at the rate of 4 per cent. simple, 4½ per cent. compound and 5½ per cent. compound, as the case may be.

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Small Size ... „ 5/8/- „
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WILL IRELAND SECEDE FROM BRITISH EMPIRE?

The Separatist School Is Growing And Things May Come To A Head.

Even though this year's Imperial Conference may produce nothing tangible, it is likely to be followed by certain reactions in Britain which deserve to be examined. Rightly or wrongly, the Irish Free State is supposed to represent the extreme left in Imperial politics. While Mr. Scullin suggests that nothing is to be gained by striving to dot the i and cross the t of sovereign independence, it is the desire of Irish statesmen to perfect in every detail their status of co-equality. Many of these—such as the style and title of Sovereign—are apparently of no practical importance. It is, therefore, of interest to consider why they are so stressed, for a proper diagnosis will throw light on the future of Commonwealth relations, writes the Dublin correspondent of the "Sunday Times".

There are three probable explanations. First, we are logically and legally minded, and wish to make the Balfour declaration literally exact in every detail. We believe more in the stamped legal contract than in the gentleman's agreement. There is a saying that the more business in the family and the less family in the business the better. We may be acting on this belief.

REACTION ON BRITISH POLITICS.

The second and more possible explanation is the reaction of our attitude on British politics. During all its existence the Government has acted in the belief that national sentiment must be nursed and placated. This explains our leanings more to Geneva than London; our acceptance of the Optional Clause without reservation, possibly even our attitude with regard to the Privy Council. So long as it produces stability at home, no Irish Imperialist will refuse to pay the price. It is far better than the reckless proposals of either Labour or Fianna Fail. But the real question, to determine is—does this equivocation pay? Our leaders are born of the people, astute politicians, and ought to know how their countrymen feel. Yet, just as there are parents who do not understand their own children, they may be mistaken.

In any event, there is a general and well-grounded belief that this attitude of apology and indirectness does not draw at all from the ranks of opposition. The effect is rather the other way—namely, to weaken and make apathetic—and even completely estrange—the support of a majority whose mere financial support is a vital necessity. Admittedly in all this there is a strong element of conjecture and time can alone tell which view is right.

"CUTTING THE PAINTER."

There is yet a third and more delicate explanation which has a certain bearing on the foregoing. It is that the Treaty is being used as a stepping stone to a Republic, and that all association is being subtly used to this end. This is the professed policy of Fianna Fail, though so far as public utterances are a guide, this Party as a Government will refuse to attend any Imperial Conference—an honest attitude and preferable to that of fishing in troubled waters. In so far as the attitude of the present Government is determined by personalities, there is good reason to believe that it represents mutual accommodation. Certain individuals genuinely hold to Empire association in the same spirit as Canada and Australia; others are strong Nationalists and unsympathetic, and the team can only be kept together by compromise.

The real matter of importance, however, and one which will become more pronounced with the years, is what the country—as distinct from politicians—really wants. If Mr. de Valera is returned to power, it would be altogether wrong to assume that he has a mandate to cut the painter and establish a Republic. And yet there is the danger that he may precipitate the issue in this form. Mass opinion at the moment is inchoate and ill-informed and a general election with its many issues offers no assurance of a correct verdict. If future Governments either claim separation or refuse to co-operate, or co-operate with malice propense, the best way to clear the air would be to let the people, by means of a plebiscite, say what they want. Ample notice should be given, the advantages and disadvantages should be clearly set out—especially the effect on present and future employees in the British services—and once for all the people should be asked to decide. Some such method is implicit in the right of secession. It might not be welcome to professional politicians, but it should clear the air and put an end to much bickering and uncertainty.

CHINESE GIRL-DIPLOMAT'S REMARKABLE SUCCESS

:o:

Friendly Relations Between China And Tibet

The Shanghai Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

A Chinese girl twenty-four years of age apparently has accomplished more in the re-establishment of friendly relations between China and Tibet than any Chinese diplomat or statesman who has interested himself in this question in recent years, or, at least, since the overthrow of the Manchu Empire in 1911. The girl is Miss Liu Man-ching. She was born in Tibet in 1906 and at the age of six was sent to Peking for education, finally graduating from the Girls' Normal School. She then entered a missionary medical college, her intention being to return to the land of her birth and practice medicine. Owing, however, to her Buddhist religion, she had difficulties with the Christian missionaries and left the college.

HEROINE OF NATIONALIST REVOLUTION.

It was this incident that launched Miss Liu on a political career resulting in a recent accomplishment that has caused her name to be heralded throughout China and her picture to appear in all the Chinese newspapers as a heroine of the Nationalist revolution.

Miss Liu's accomplishment, in brief, was a trip overland from Nanking to Lhasa, a distance of approximately 1,800 miles in a straight line, but possibly twice the distance, as she was compelled to travel it by steamer, on foot, and by horse and mule. The trip occupied about eight months, her return to Nanking being by way of India.

Miss Liu's trip to Lhasa was a part of a significant movement which has been in progress in Nanking for several months to bring about closer relations between China proper and what are popularly called in the national capital the "border districts"—otherwise Tibet and Mongolia.

About two years ago there was established in Nanking under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang a bureau which is known as the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee. Miss Liu joined this committee in the capacity of a clerk after her dispute with the professors in the missionary college.

TRIP TO LHASHA.

In July, 1929, immediately after the Government's first Mongolian and Tibetan Conference, Miss Liu set out for Lhasa, travelling by steamer from Nanking to the headwaters of the Yangtze in Szechuen. She reached the Sikong districts of Western Szechuen in September, and arrived at Batang in October. She then walked across the mountains for a distance of about a hundred miles to the Tibetan border, where she was met by a mounted guard supplied by the Tibetan chieftains on the border, finally reaching Lhasa at the end of February of this year.

NEGOTIATIONS AND SPEECHES

According to Miss Liu's account she spent three months in Tibet, most of the time in Lhasa, where she had three interviews with the Dalai Lama. She spent much of the time interviewing the political leaders and making speeches to the people, her advantage over the ordinary Chinese displomat being due to her ability to speak the Tibetan language.

WINS SUPPORT FOR KUOMINATANG.

Miss Liu's chief problem, according to her account was twofold—first, to convince the Dalai Lama that the Chinese Kuomintang party and the Russian Communist party (with its Chinese branches) were not synonymous, and, secondly, to convince the Tibetan religious leaders that the Kuomintang party was not opposed to Buddhism. "I convinced the Dalai Lama that the Communists had been expelled from the Kuomintang and that the National Constitution of China would provide that everyone could have his own religion. I explained that the "Three Principles of the People," as outlined by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, provided for the political freedom of the Chinese people and contained nothing detrimental to the interests of the Tibetans." In reference to the long-standing dispute between the Dalai Lama and the Panchan Lama (the latter now a refugee in China), Miss Liu claimed that these troubles were gradually being smoothed away, and expressed the hope that the Panchan Lama would shortly be able to return to Tibet.

That Miss Liu's trip was crowned with a considerable measure of success was proved by the fact that since her return to Nanking a Tibetan delegation has arrived in China, and recently in company with General Ma Fu-hsiang, chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Committee, visited General Chiang Kai-shek at his headquarters in Honan province.

ABOLITION OF DEATH PENALTY

:o:

Proposed Experiment For Britain

Abolish the death penalty for an experimental period of five years.

Give the Home Secretary, by resolution of the House of Commons, power to exercise the prerogative of mercy until legislation is passed.

These are likely to be outstanding recommendations in the report of the Select Committee on Capital Punishment.

The Committee was appointed in December, 1929, under the chairmanship of the Rev. James Barr, and its final report is expected to be issued before Christmas.

The first draft of the chairman's report will be considered during the next few days.

MAIN PROPOSALS.

It is understood that the definite recommendationh in the draft report are:—

"A proposal to introduce and pass into law this session a Bill providing for the abolition of the death penalty for an experimental period of five years in cases tried by Civil Courts in time of peace.

"Until legislation is passed a resolution to be passed by the House of Commons advising the exercise of the prerogative of mercy with a view to death sentences being commuted."

As regards the penalty to be substituted for the sentence of death the proposal is that it be the penalty which is at present attached to reprieved murdered (life imprisonment) to be administered in the same way as now.

In the event of Parliament not accepting these recommendations and deciding to maintain the death penalty a number of conditional recommendations are made.

INSANITY RULE.

Among these is a proposal that the rule on the subject of insanity should be revised so as to allow a wider scope for medical consideration, and to extend the area of criminal irresponsibility in the case of the mentally defective.

"It is also proposed that the death penalty should continue to apply to women on the same terms as to men and that the Home Secretary, in administering the prerogative of mercy, should continue to take each case on its merits."

Another recommendation is that no person should be sentenced to death who is under 21 years of age.—"Daily Herald."

HUMAN MIND AT STANDSTILL ?

:o:

Prehistoric Man Our Equal In Intellect

"Overwhelming evidence" that the human race had virtually stood still for many thousands of years in the many phases of its of its intellectual and physical development was quoted by Prof. Sir William J. Pope, one of the world's leading chemists, in a lecture to the British Science Guild.

Prehistoric man, he declared, was a creature practically indistinguishable physically and mentally from his descendants of to-day.

Thousands of years ago languages were invented which were probably more expressive and flexible than any modern tongue. In many of the arts no progress has been made for many centuries past, and the only change consists in the representation of the age-old material.

"This absence of progress," he said, "seems to force upon us the conclusion that certain forms of intellectual expression were worked out thousands of years ago to the utmost limit of the capacity of the human intelligence."

ALCHEMY IN 1930

Sir William revealed that City financiers even in the year 1930 still dabble in alchmey.

Pointing out the value of a broad scientific education in modern industry, the professor declared that business men were continually being hood-winked by clever charlatans.

"I gather," he said, "that some scheme or other for converting base metal into more valuable ones is practically always under consideration by one of another City group of financiers."

He was asked by a City firm to investigate one of these schemes after the firm had already spent a considerable sum on testing the process.

He immediately declared that the process was a fraud, but the firm was not convinced so he interviewed the inventor, who poured out a flow of alchemistic jargon.

At last he proposed a test: the alchemist willingly accepted the conditions. That was the last that they saw of him!

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Lockets of National Leaders etc. and Coat Buttons Manufacturers.

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A WONDERFUL TONIC & RESTORATIVE.

This Yakuti of life-giving [illegible] has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility aristocracy and gentry in this country, but is greatly patronised by people of all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the [illegible] qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who are [illegible] to guard against [illegible]. Suffice it to say that those who use this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 Pills, Rs. 2 per Tin only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar)
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

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Doctors and Educated classes of different provinces, after continued use of F. P. Pills and comparing with other medicines, declare that these Pills are the safest and surest amongst all drugs, pessaries and rubber goods and perceptively postponing conception. Price 4 months pills Rs. 2/4. Details Free.
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N. Y. K.
LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Yashima Maru ..	19900	....	16Dec
Yasukuni Maru ..	12000	....	@18Dec
Calcutta Maru ..	5339	16 Dec.	28 Dec.
Kurushi Maru ..	4646	18 Dec.	24 Dec.
Kaga Maru ..	5860	30 Dec.	13 Jan.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12 Jan
Uwa Maru	11000	....	@27 Jan
Yokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
Geneva Maru ..	6785	17 Jan.	24 Jan
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	....	@10Feb.
Fango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.

"Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	10 Dec.	27 Dec.
Tatsukuni Maru ..	12000	23 Dec.	8 Jan.
Takusan Maru ..	10500	7 Jan.	21 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	21 Dec.	28 Dec.
Tatsuta Maru ..	22000	1 Jan.	7 Jan.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	20 Jan	27 Jan.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through
Cheapest Round the World Tour and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
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Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Maru ..	24th Nov.	10th Dec.
Maru	9th Dec.	23rd Dec.
Maru ..	12th Dec.	25th Dec.
Maru ..	18th Dec.	30th Dec.
Maru ..	25th Dec.	8th Jan.
Maru ..	3rd Jan.	13th Jan.
Maru	8th Jan.	22nd Jan.

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AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE

—:o:—

Further Decline influence Covering

CONFIDENCE IMPAIRED

Bombay, Dec. 10.

After a further decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, there was some short covering which resulted in a partial recovery and the market closed at decline of 6 to 10 points. Short covernig invariably weakens the technical situation and absence of buying indicates that even at the present low level confidence is impaired. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.30c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a declin of 5 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 9.92c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened weak at a decline of 12 points. There was utter absence of any demand even at this undue low level and prices suffered a further break. The market closed at a decline of 10 to 14 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 8 points to 5.59 and sales were 3,000 Bales.

Drastic fall of 34 points was registered in Egyptian cotton prices and Empire cotton futures declined 15 to 10 points.

There is no buyer of cotton and while we believe it dangerous to sell at this low level, we think it better to await further decline to buy for a quick turn. No market can decline every day and at the present low level it is rather impossible to find short sales.

AMERICAN COTTON—GOVERNMENT COMMENT ON BUREAU.

Comparatively little damage has been done by boll-weevil this year, but drought has reduced the yield in many central and southern sections.

Owing to the low price it is probable that many fields will not be picked clean.

Georgia has produced the finest crop for ten years, although there was some damage done by boll-weevil.

In Oklahoma hardly enough cotton has been produced to pay for the cost of seed, owing to drought. In Texas the crop is generally fair, but many areas have been affected by the drought.

Generally speaking, the crop in eastern sections is unusually good, in central sections fair and poor in the west.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 10.26 (opening) lowest 10.18 (11-29 p.m.).

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegram from the Liverpool friends dated 9th Dec. 1930.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co:—

"Decline Alexandra depressed American in sympathy but New York cables steady New Orleans buying at decline."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

9 a.m.—New York cables:—Sales of cloth by U. S. A. Mills past few weeks have been somewhat below current production. Mill activity is increasing slowly. Mill margins just about maintained. Sales of yarn and cloth in England very unsatisfactory. Mill activity just about maintained. Mill activity in the Continent increasing slowly.

4-20 p.m.—New York cables:—Textiles dull, prices slightly lower. Considerable liquidation, professional and foreign selling being well absorbed around former lows. Sentiment bearish but doubt whether there will be any decline of importance.

8-35 p.m.—Longs liquidating disappointed by failure of market to respond to Agricultural Bureau Report, also weakness in Egyptian.

Reuter's cable: New York, 9th December:—

"Market early was weak on unfavourable Liverpool cables and liquidation, but later recovered partially on bear covering."

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool may (Expected) eq. 5.64.

Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 177/- eq. 4.01.

Difference 163 pts. eq. Rs. 72/-.

New York May (Close) 10.77 eq. 5.38.

Broach A.-M. (Expected) Rs. 177/- eq. 4.01.

Difference 137 pts. eq. Rs. 60/-.

Liverpool-New York: (At Liverpool close) Jan. 55, May 51 (American points).

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 9.
January	10.23 —.07
Jan (New Contract)	10.24 —.06
Mar (New Contract)	10.48 —.10
May (New Contract)	10.76 —.07
July (New Contract)	10.95 —.06
Oct (New Contract)	11.11 —.07
January Closing Range	10.48/47
Middling Spot	10.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Dec. 9.
December	10.17 —.05
January	10.22 —.09
Middling Spot	9.92 —.05

NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 9.

New York 11-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

Jan (New Contract)	10.21
Mar (New Contract)	10.47
May (New Contract)	10.73

New York Noon Call.

Jan (New Contract)	10.20
Mar (New Contract)	10.47
May (New Contract)	10.74

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Dec. 9. Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	22,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 9. Opening	Closing
December		5.35 —.16
January	5.41	5.38 —.16
February		5.44 —.15
March	5.52	5.50 —.15
April		5.55 —.16
May	5.64	5.62 —.15
June		5.66 —.15
July	5.74	5.73 —.14
August		5.76 —.14
September		5.80 —.14
October	5.88	5.85 —.14
November		5.83 —.14
December		5.92 —.13
Middling Spot		5.59 —.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 9. Bales
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 9.
Broach Good	Unquoted
Broach Fully Good	4.15 —.05
Broach Fine	4.35 —.05
Oomra Good	3.55 —.05
Oomra Fully Good	3.75 —.05
Oomra Fine	3.95 —.05
Bengal Good	3.35 —.05
Bengal Fully Good	3.50 —.05
Bengal Fine	3.65 —.05
Scinde Good	Unquoted
Scinde Fully Good	3.50 —.05
Scinde Fine	3.65 —.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 9
December	7.25 —.34
January	7.25 —.34
March	7.41 —.31
May	7.59 —.32
July	7.77 —.26
September	7.92 —.26
November	8.14 —.24
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	7.95 —.35

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 9.

Chartered Bank of I A and C £18 5/8.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £112.

National Bank £42 1/4.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £94 3/4.

Conversion Loan 3 1/2 p.c. £81 1/4.

Indian Loan 5 1/2 p.c. £103.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c. £46.

Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan £54 1/2.

Indian Stock 3 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £63 1/2.

Indian Stock 4 1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan £87.

Consols £57 3/4.

War Loan 5 p.c. £102 7/8.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c. £96 5/8.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Dec. 9.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1 1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 1 3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 3 months 2 1/4 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 2 15/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3 1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3 3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 9.

T T London on Berlin	20.35 7/8
T T London on Amsterdam	20.06 1/4
T T London on Brussels	34.75
T T London on Madrid	43.72
T T London on Milan	92.71
T T London on Berne	25.07
T T London on Paris	123.62
T T London on Prague	163.74

LONDON SILVER.

London, Dec. 9.

Silver: American and China sold. Poor support.

Spot	15 1/2
Forward	15 7/16

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Dec. 9.

Demand Bills 485.50

Awarded Medal and Certificates in Exhibitions
NAAAC
MAVHRK
For extracting Sugar-cane Juice with hand. Even boys & girls work on it. Just apply to-day with remittance of Rs.5 to-M. JANARDAN & Co. Bombay 4.
Price No. 1 Rs.20 No 2 Rs 15.

BIG DECLINE IN LINSEED EXPECTED.

Wheat Fluctuating.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Following cables are received here to-day:—

Wheat Cable: (Chicago):—

"Market closed steady. Prices declined on "bulls" unloading but later advanced on higher cash markets and covering by "shorts"

Linseed Cable: (from London):—

"Market steady on filling near requirements and farmers less disposition to sell. We believe present economic conditions will not allow farmers holding longer and as stocks increase, prices must decline substantially."

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

NAMES.

Latest prices:—

Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ord. £0-3-6.

London Tin Corporation Ord. £0-3-3.

Turner and Newall £2-4-0.

Associated Electrical Industries £1-1-9.

Attock Oil £1-1-3.

Associated Portland Cement £1-4-9.

Underground Electric Railways £1-4-6.

Electric Supply Corpn. £3-8-9.

Guest, Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. Ord. £1-6-3.

Beira Railways £0-18-0.

County of London Electric Supply Ord. £2-9-3.

Marconi International Marine £2-0-0.

Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co. Ord. £3-5-0.

General Elec. Ord. £2-6-9.

London and Thames Taven Oil Wharves £3-12-6.

L. and N. E. Rly. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref. £41-0-0.

International Rlys. of C. America Ord. Dols. 12.

Malayalam Plantations £0-17-0.

British Burma Petroleum £0-4-0.

Soudan Plantations Syndicate £2-0-0.

British S. Africa (Chartered) £1-9-0.

Pahang Consolidated Ord. £0-7-3.

Wm. Cory and Son £2-18-9.

Market very quiet.

Stock of rubber in the U. K. 117,226 tons.

Increase on week 623 tons.

—:o:—

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	1,979	30,791
Central India	869	28,366
Barsi and Nagar	1,392	21,536
Hyderabad-Gaorani	169	3,197
Berar	4,792	99,252
Central Provinces	1,879	37,642
Total Oomras	11,080	220,784
Dholera	314	20,197
N.-W. Provinces	1,530	64,809
Rajputana	38	6,848
Sind-Punjab	1,314	30,397
Broach		1,896
Coompta & Dharwar	50	13,917
Westerns-Northerns		7,315
Coconanada		16
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		1,082
Persian		
American	1,512	8,905
Egyptian and African	92	40,203
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		119
Total	15,930	425,583

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 10

1st Sept. to 4th Dec

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,252	128,513
Japan & China	6,804	373,141
Coast Ports	200	5,106
Up-country by Rail		31,471
Anoat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		15,779
Total	10,256	553,910

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 9.

Dec. close at s.4|11 1|8d. up 3.8d.

Mar. close at s.5|0 3|4d. up 3|8d.

May close at s.5|2 3|8d. down 1|8d.

Wheat Chicago Market:—

Dec. per bushel dol. 77-1/4 unchanged.

Mar. per bushel dol. 79-1/8 up 3/8.

May per bushel dol. 81 unchanged.

Argentine Linseed Quotations:—

Feb. 11.72—6.

Mar. 11.77—8.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Ex-Godown Bombay.

Filtered Coccanut Oil Ready Rs. 432/ per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 23/ per case of 84 lbs.

Coccanut Cake Ready Rs. 95/ per ton.

GOLD.

London, Dec. 9.

Bar Gold Fine per oz Fr 5-1 1/2

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 10.

The local market opened at Rs. 179 for Broach A-M delivery and declined to Rs. 177-12 on long liquidation. At the decline there was some short covering which resulted in a steady revival and the market closed at 3 p.m. owing to Jain holiday. Closing quotations were as under:—

Broach A-M 179-12.
Oomra D-J 149.
Oomra March 150-8.
Bengal D-J 124-8.
Bengal March 127.

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

	To-day	Total
F.G. M.G. Bengal	Nil	2400
Fine M.G. Oomra	Nil	Nil

—:o:—

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

December	143.00+2.30
March	129.10—0.50
June	124.10—0.40
FRAN COR	Dec. 10—

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 10.

NEW CROP.

Bengal	131/156
Mathia	143/146
Khandesh	144/151
Akola/Khamgaon	146/154
Nagpur/Wardha	154/163
Barsi/Panderpur	146/159
Jalna/Aurangabad	144/151
Khandwa/Sanavad	151/153
Indore	151/156

OLD CROP.

Broach	167/171
Khandesh	136/141
Akola/Khamgaon	139/144
Nagar/Vamberi	135/141
Khandwa/Sanavad	140/146
Indore/Ujjain	142/156
Miraj/Sangli	200/210
Coompta	198/212
Tirupur/Cambodia	225/250

—:o:—

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

	1930-31	1929-30
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date	6313000	6110000
9-12-30		
Receipts Yesterday	36000	84000
9-12-30		
Exports to date	3456000	3643000
9-12-30		
Stock at Ports	4104000	2543000
5-12-30		
Stock Interior Towns 5-12-30	1798000	1448000
Stock Liverpool 5-12-30	883000	807000
Visible Supply 5-12-30	8156000	6203000
Quantity in Sight 5-12-30	9095000	9648300
Quantity out of Sight 5-12-30	402700	5437000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,979
Central India	869
Barsi-Nugger	1,392
Hyderabad-Gaorani	169
Berar	4,792
Central Provinces	1,879
Dhollera	314
N.-W. Provinces	1,530
Rajputana	38
Sind-Punjab	1,314
Compta-Dharwar	50
Americans	1,152
Egyptians	92
Cotton	15,930
	Cwts.
Wheat	500
Linseed	419
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	402
Gingellyseeds	1,572
Poppyseeds	295
Groundnuts	17,194
Castorseeds	678
Rice	1,525
Myrabollams	1,678
Cottonseeds	1,496
Gram	772
Joowar	637
Barley	365
Bajree	1,324
Coal	1,075 tons.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Dec. 9.

Prices per ton:—

China Clay best quality Rs. 78; China Clay market quality Rs. 63.

Prices per cwt.:—

Farina Supra (Dutch) Rs. 7; Epsom Salt Rs. 3-8; Sago Flour 1st quality Rs. 7-4; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 6-12; Maize Starch Pearl Continental Rs. 8-10-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 11-8; Zinc Chloride German Rs. 14-10; Magnesium Chloride German Rs. 3-6; Australian Mutton Tallow White Rs. 32-4; Turkey Red Oil concentrated Rs. 45; Bleaching Powder United Alkali small packing Rs. 7-12; Bleaching Powder Electro German small packing Rs. 7-12; Sodium Sulphide English small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide English large packing Rs. 8; Sodium Sulphide German small packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide German large packing Rs. 8; Bichromate of Potash small packing Rs. 35; Soda Ash Rs. 7-4; Bichromate of Soda small packing Rs. 30; Brown Sugar of Lead small packing Rs. 32-8; Litharge Flake French small packing Rs. 28-8.

Prices per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-3; Hydro Sulphide English Rs. 0-7-6; Aniline Salt Electro Re. 0-6-0; Antimony Salt Re. 0-5-8; Acetic Acid Ice 0-1-6 Formi-de-Hyde Re. 0-5-0.

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BABULNATH STORES
CHOWPATTY.
Bombay Representatives
BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, 367, Hornby Road.

STOCKS AND SHARES

SUDDEN RISE IN SIMPLEX SHARES.

Steady Undertone.

Bombay, Dec. 10

The feeling in favour of Mill Shares is increasing and as a conclusive proof of it, Simplex mill shares recorded a sudden rise of about Rs. 11|- on persistent buying by some powerful interests. It is expected that the prospects of this mill have improved greatly. At the opening these shares were offered at Rs. 65|- but impressive buying flared up prices to Rs. 77|- and closed at 76|14. Bombay Dyeing Shares opened at Rs. 657|- and after declining a little recovered and closed at Rs. 657|8. Fazal Shares opened at Rs. 371|- and after some nervous fluctuations closed steady at Rs. 372|8. Bombay Burma Shares also maintained a steady tone. Out of a total of 21778 scrips for actual delivery through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous.

Bombay Dyeing	381
Bundi	1890
Bombay Burma	161
Century	222
Crescent	275
Colaba	441
Fazal	893
Ind. Cement	242
Kohinoor	391
Nagpur	273
New Great	221
Pearl	374
Swadeshi	183
Tata Steel Ord.	3805
Tata Steel Def.	504
Tata Hydro	2681
Tram	1895

—:o:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 10.

Bombay Dyeing 657; 53:57.
Century 235; 33; 38-3.
Colaba 103; 8.
Crescent 70; 74-6.
Fazul 371; 72; 67; 72; 71; 72.
Indore 332; 29-6.
Madhowji N. 30.
Nagpur 366; 61; 63.
New Great 151; 56.
Pearl 223; 21; 28-2.
Simplex 65; 77; 76-14.
Swadeshi 271; 66; 72.
Burma 480; 76; 81; 82; 81.
Hydro 104-6.
Tram 116-14.
Deff. 280; 81; 78.
Ord. 25-2; 4; 6; 4.
Bundi 12-8.
Indian 170; 68; 71.
Katni Ord. 140.
Alcock 180.

1000	Framji Petit	170	
100	Gokak	128-12	
1000	Hindustan	1400	
100	Indore Malwa	329-6	
100	Jamshed Pref.	60	
250	Jamshed	N. 10	
50	Kastoorchand	11-4	
100	Khatau	102-8	
100	Kohinoor	132-8	
250	Laxmi	937-0	
100	Madhowji	N. 30-0	
250	Madras United	275	
1000	Manekji Petit	730	
100	Meyer Sassoon	45	
1000	Morarji	354-6	
50	Mysore	106-4	
200	New Great P.	146-4	
200	New Great	156-4	
100	New City	60	
250	Pabani	128-0	
250	Pearl	228-2	
100	Phoenix	292-8	
10	Premier	1-0-0	
100	Shapurji	5-12	
1000	Sholapur	1440	
250	Simplex	78-14	
100	Swan	75	
100	Swadeshi	272-8	
25	Tata P.	N. 14	
25	Tata	30	
500	Vishnu P.	567-8	
500	Vishnu	1425	
1000	Western	690	

BANKS.

100-50	Baroda	69-0
50-25	Central	14-2
£10-5	Eastern	74
500	Imperial	1207-8
500125	Imperial Contr.	306-4
100-50	India	£2-0
5	Union	3-4-0

CEMENT.

10	Bundi	12-8
70	Gwalior	74
250	Indian	171-4
100	Katni 1st P.	103
100	Katni 2nd P.	104-8
40	Katni Df.	560
100	Katni	140-0
10	Punjab P.	N. 9-10
10	Punjab	8-2
100	Shahabad	130

INSURANCE.

10	Jupiter P.	8-2
15	Jupiter	8-0-0
15	New India	15-8
200,100	Oriental	N. 1550
10	Vulcan	5-2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad	127-4
1000	Andhra Val. P.	930
1000	Andhra Val.	585-0
50	Bom. Tram P.	65-14
50	Bom. Tram	116-14
100	Tata Hydro P.	104-0
100	Tata Hydro	104-8
1000	Tata Power P.	1042-8
1000	Tata Power	415

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	808-12
100	Amritsar Patti	113-12
100	Central Provin.	90-0
100	Dho. Barramati	88-12
100	Guzrat	66-0
90	Mandra Bhon	65-0
500	Tapti Valley	677-8

MINING.

10	Central India	2-0
10	Shivrajpur	13-0
150	Tata Steel 1 P.	125-0
100	Tata Steel 2 P.	45-4
30	Tata Steel D.	278-12
75	Tata Steel	23-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	160-0
80	Bom. Uganda	18-0
250	Bom. Steam P.	200
250	Bom. Steam	160-0
50	Bom. Telephone	41-8
8s.	Brit. B. Petrol	3-6-0
125	Bom. Burma Old	481-4
50	Bom. Burma New	166-4
100	Ind. Bleaching	N. 103-12
15	Scindia	6-8-0

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1930.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

AGED LADY PICKETERS ARRESTED

—:o:—

Remanded In Police Custody.

Mrs. Bhanumati Chaganlal Dalal and Mrs. Surjiben Dalal, two aged ladies were arrested by the Princess Street police on Wednesday noon while picketing the Mangaladas Cloth Market.

The ladies were remanded in police custody till Thursday.

CONVICTIONS UNDER PICKETING ORDINANCE

—:o:—

Interesting Lahore Case.

LAHORE, Dec. 9.

The issues raised by Messrs. Anantram and Thakurdas, who were arrested under Section 117, I. P. C., read with Section 4 of the Picketing Ordinance, as to whether the Magistrate can try them under the latter Section after the Ordinance has lapsed has been disposed of By Mr. Havanshlal, Magistrate, who held that the mere fact that the Ordinance had lapsed did not deprive the Court of jurisdiction.—A. P.

Bhavnagar Protests Against Vallabhbhai's Arrest.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 10.

The news of Sardar Vallabhbhai's arrest spread like wild-fire at Bhavnagar on Monday morning. The Foreign Cloth Picketing Mandal organised a huge mass procession which went round the principal streets of the town. Youths and the Vanar Sena mustered strong at the mass meeting which was held at the Gandhi Chowk at night where a resolution congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai was passed unanimously, and people were exhorted to strengthen boycott activities and hold national movements.

Lucknow's Protest Against Arrest Of Sirdar.

—:o:—

LUCKNOW, Dec. 9.

A procession with National flags was taken out by Lucknow Congress Committee as a protest against Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's arrest. Later, a meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr. Pestonji.—A. P.

Muzaffarpur's Fifth Dictator Arrested.

MUZAFFARPUR, Dec. 9.

Daroga Shahi the fifth "Dictator" of Muzagarpur District Congress Committee has been arrested.—A. P.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH IN JUBBLPORE

—:o:—

About 60 Shops To Seal Stock

(From A Correspondent.)

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 8.

Notice was served on the 5th instant to all merchants trading in foreign cloth requesting them to seal their stock up to 5th May, 1931, and to promise to give up all future trade in foreign cloth on pain of resumption of picketing. Accordingly from the 7th vigorous picketing has been resumed. 35 men-volunteers and 10 Desh Sevikas are on duty. 1 shop was sealed at the end of the day on the 7th. About 60 shops out of 80 have promised to get their stock sealed. Their stocks are being sealed up to-day.

There were no arrests.

THREAT OF GENERAL HUNGER STRIKE SUCCEEDS.

—:o:—

Jail Authorities Yield To Prisoner's Demands.

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 7.

Seth Punamchandji Ranka, 2nd "Dictator" of the C. P. Marathi "War Council" had decided to go hunger strike from the 1st December if certain improvements were not effected in the "C" class diet, but all his terms being accepted by the authorities he had to give up his project.

When Mr. Ranka was sentenced on the 24th July to one year's simple, along with Dr. Khare, he told the Jail Superintendent that he did not like the class distinction amongst Political Prisoners, and that he would prefer "C" class for himself. However the Superintendent placed him in "A" class and let him have "C" class diet. But Mr. Ranka found the "C" class diet absolutely intolerable and as a protest he started taking only one meal per day. He soon got dysentry ond on the advice of Dr. Khare and others he agreed to be put in "A" class but continued to take only one meal consisting of boiled rice and pulse.

Mr. Randka gave an ultimatum on the 13th October that if he was not put in "C" class within a week he would go on hunger strike. The second day he was transferred to Central Jail Jubulpore and lodged in Mr. Abhyankar's Ward where after much fruitless persuation, the authorities were compelled to give him "C" class.

In the letter of the 13th Mr. Ranka had also demanded some changes in food which were disregarded as usual. He therefore, despatched a pressing letter to the C. P. Government in which he wrote, "If by the end of November, the Government does not make any improvements in "C" class diet, I would try to break all Jail laws and go on hunger strike for good, as predetermined."

When the 450 political and 800 ordinary prisoners of the Jubulpore Jail got news of this letter, all of them decided to go on a sympathetic hunger-strike. This greatly perturbed the Jail Superintendent and interviewed Mr. Ranka and tried to bring him round.

On the 20th November Mr. Ranka complained about the diet and the indifference of the Jail authorities to Mr. Powell I. G. who had come to see him.

Nothing came to the rescue of authorities and on the 30th the Superintendent while taking Sjt. Bhawandji and Pandit Chaturvedi about Seth Punamchandji's letter assured them that there was nothing extraordinary about the demands and that they would be brought into effect from the very next day.

This time the improvements did come forth as promised and almost all the demands of the "C" class prisoners have been conceded to, thus allaying any possible trouble in near future.

JUVENILE OFFENDERS' SENTENCES.

—:o:—

Dist. Magistrate Asked To Revise.

MADRAS, Dec. 9.

It is understood that Government have instructed the District Magistrate to revise the punishments inflicted by Sub-Magistrates and others on Juvenile Political offenders sentences to be detained for long periods in Borstal institutes.

It is reported that many of those thus convicted are being released in the meantime on unconditional apology.—A. P.

R. T. C. TAMASHA.

Problem Of Evolving United India.

—:o:—

"FEDERATION MOST SATISFACTORY SOLUTION."

LONDON, Dec. 9.

(5/40 p. m.)—Interest in the Round Table Conference is now largely centred round the Federal Structure Sub-Committee, where progress has been so satisfactory that hopes are expressed that the work will be completed within a week.

It is stated from a source connected with the Princes and Indian States that they have tentatively agreed to federalise a substantial range of subjects (no less than 28 is the number mentioned), only asking for the preservation of certain existing administrative arrangements and the adjustment of established interests.

Similarly they are willing to enter the Federal Legislature subject to an effective safeguard through adequate representation It is more and more realised that Federation offers the most acceptable and the most satisfactory solution of the essential problem of evolving a united and contented India from the present differences.

It is generally believed that all British parties consider that the Crown can divest itself of sovereignty in favour of a united Indian people, more readily and more quickly under a federal scheme that it is possible under the unitary constitution.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S PROGRESS.

(7.50 p. m.)—Considerable progress was made to-day by all the three Sub-Committees. The Burma Sub-Committee completed its work after resolving to urge His Majesty's Government to make a public announcement regarding the acceptance of the principle of separation, and stating the prospects of the constitutional advance of Burma as part of British India towards responsible Government will not be prejudiced by the separation. It also adopted five conclusions relating to the protection of minorities, financial settlement, defence, administration by Burma after the separation of subjects now classed as Central, and the trade convention between India and Burma which will be embodied in the report for the full Federal Relations Committee.

Sub-Committee II adjourned till December 12 for the purpose of allowing a report to be drawn up for a full Conference. Sum-Committee I also adjourned till December 12, when it will discuss the revision of federal subjects which have been referred for drafting purposes to a small committee consisting of the Maharaja of Bikaner, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra Jinnah and Sir Akbar Hydari.—Reuter.

POWERS OF GOVERNORS.

(10/33 p. m.)—It is learned that this afternoon's sitting of the Second Sub-Committee centred mainly on the special powers, if any, to be conferred on the Governor. There was a large majority against giving power to appoint official ministers. A plea was made that such discretionary power of appointing an experienced man might be of the greatest value at the time of transition; though it was conceded that it should only be exercised in exceptional circumstances. Others were of opinion that the official might only be appointed if he ceased to hold official position and secured election. The general view was opposed to the appointment of the official in any circumstances.

Division of opinion was apparent on the question of giving the Governor normally special power to act contrary to the advice of the Ministry, but unanimity was displayed on the necessity of further power in the event of the breakdown of the normal constitution, the only difference of opinion being the extent of that power.

The general view was that these powers should be very carefully defined, and vested definitely in the Governor. The majority of the committee were in favour of leaving the question of the Second Chambers for decision by the new provincial legislatures when they were constituted.

The Sub-Committee hope to complete their work on December 12 for submission to the full conference next week.—Reuter's special.

INDIAN REFORMS ISSUE

—:o:—

Sir H. Gour's Views.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Sir Hari Gour, writing in "The Daily Herald", says that the people of England must realise that India's new status renders her internal Government an anachronism. "That Government has to be brought into line with their theoretical position as an international state. India is at present the simulacrum of a dummy partner whose hand is played by the Secretary of State. It is that which the people of India resent and which Britain must for her own sake speedily terminate."

SUICIDE BY SWALLOWING POTASSIUM CYANIDE

Col. Simpson's Assailant Indentified.

—:o:—

SURVIVORS KEPT UNDER POLICE GUARD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 10.

The identity of the alleged third assailant of Col. Simpson who died by swallowing a quantity of Potassium Cyanide is said to have been established from a card found in his pocket bearing the name of B. N. De, M.Sc., hailing from Dacca District. His body has been viewed by the City Coroner, but it will be preserved few days more for identification. On a application of the police yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate directed the surviving assailants to be kept under police custody till December 15. Accordingly Benoy and Dinesh are lying in the hospital under police guard.

BOMBAY HONOURS A MARTYR.

—"Chronicle" Photo.

A monster meeting was held at Chowpaty on Tuesday to honour Manilal Sen, who died in Murshidabad Jail after a prolonged hunger-strike of full two months.

A bare-headed procession consisting of thousands of men and women was taken out in Bombay in honour of the Martyrdom of Maniklal Sen, who died of hunger-strike in jail lasting 60 days.

GLORIOUS CHAPTER IN INDIA'S HISTORY

Manilal Kothari's Clarion Call To Students

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, December 5.

Sjt. Manilal Kothari, who was released recently from the Sabarmati Jail, paid a flying visit to Bhavnagar.

In a meeting on the 3rd instant, before a gathering of 10,000 persons, he said:—

To-day a great power works its way in Bhavnagar, as in the whole of India. It is the power of the great sage, the prophet of Non-violence, who is now in Yeravda Jail, always thinking of achieving the freedom of his motherland. Since 12th March a glorious chapter has been added to the History of India. More than 60,000 have gone to jail at the command of the sage of Sabarmati.

This struggle for India's freedom which is going on in the country is unparalleled in he history of the world. Non-violence is its chief weapon.

Addressing the students of Samaldas College Mr. Kothari said: "Come out of your narrow holes and have a look abroad. See how nations are on their march. India wants the sacrifice of you young-men. And when the clarion call of your Mother comes, all of you shall respond to the call with grim determination till victory is won."

ABOLITION OF CASTE IN CENSUS RETURN.

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Government's Letter.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Dec. 8.

In response to their representation the Jat-Pat-Torak Mandal, a society for the abolition of castes among Hindus, has received the following communication from Government of India which runs as follows: "Though Government have every sympathy with the desire of the Mandal to abolish anti-social, features that may appear to the Mandal to be involved in caste system, they don't consider that the mere fact of not stating caste in the Census return will have any effect in that direction. In the case of persons who have actively ceased to conform to caste system and who accordingly have broken it in marital or communal (inter-dinning) relations, but who don't belong to reforming or schismatic communities such as Arya Samaj or Sikhs or jains, the return of 'nil' will be both accurate and adequate, and will be accepted by the enumerators particularly where they have personal knowledge of the accuracy of the householders' reply.

It is not possible to go further 436 I.P.C. (arson) and 148 (rioting than this or to make a general dispensation from the necessity of returning caste in the case of people who observe it in practice.

REVENUE COLLECTION IN BORSAD.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, December 8.

Shrimatis Shrimatiben and Rukshmaniben were arrested while picketing on the 6th instant. Again on the 7th two other ladies were arrested, but they were released in the evening. At the time of release they were warned that if they picket again, they would be submitted to a lathi charge. The case of the first two ladies came up for hearing to-day, but is still proceeding.

Five Barias arrested at Dhundhakuva, who were released on bail, have again been put under arrest.

The talati of Virsad went to the fields of Patel Jhaverbhai Narsinhbhai and threatened him to pay up the revenue dues.

It is now reported that a heap of grass belonging to this man is totally burnt down, a mysterious man having set fire to it yesterday.

These same persons were served with "Chothai" notices regarding their lands at Dabhasi, wherein no mention about date is made.

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NADIAD VANAR SENA CANED.

—:o:—

NADIAD, December 7.

News of the Sardar's arrest were spread all throughout the city. A complete hartal was observed.

NADIAD VANAR SENA CANED.

At 5-30 p.m. Vanar Sena from different places went to the Kalika temple in procession, singing National Songs. There they saluted the National flag. No police disturbance took place there.

Then they started in three batches and returned in procession. One batch arrived at the Ahmedabad Bazaar when 30 policemen arrived with the City Fozdar. Rana at the head, the boys did not cease singing songs. They all sat down singing and were detained for twenty minutes. The Fozdar began caning and the police followed his examples. Nine boys were hurt and thus were dispersed. Then the police fell upon the spectators and several were injured.

The boys took off the flags and hid them with the intention of not allowing them to go into police hands.

PROHIBITION IN INDIA.

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Government's Policy Condemned.

LONDON TEMPERANCE WORKERS' MOVE.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

The Conference of Metropolitan Temperance Workers Union at Friendshouse, Euston, on alcohol and the crisis in India, after addresses by Mr. Frederick Grubb and other speakers, British and Indian, resolved unanimously:—

"This Conference welcomes the uprising of the Indian people against drink traffic and whilst condemning any obstruction or disorder, protests against the arrest and imprisonment of persons peacefully persuading others not to enter liquor shops;

The Conference trusts under the new constitution now being considered by the Round Table Conference, full powers will be given to the people of India to prohibit or restrict traffic in accordance with their own principles and ideals.—"Hindu" Special Cable.

Commission To Inquire Into Unemployment Insurance.

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LONDON, Dec. 9.

In the House of Commons today Mr. MacDonald announced the appointment of a Royal Commission presided over by Judge Holman Gregory to enquire into Unemployment Insurance. The Commission would begin its labour immediately, and would not include direct representatives of either employers or workers.—Reuter.

VAIDYA AQUITTED.

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(From A Correspondent.)

BROACH, Dec. 8.

The case against Sjt. Bapalal Vaidya and two others came up before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at Divi on the 4th instant. They were arrested in connection with speeches made by them on "Jawahar Day" and were charged under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Sjt. Bapaplal Vaidya had taken no part in the proceedings, but the other two accused had put in a defence

They were acquitted by the Magistrate as there was no sufficient prosecution evidence to prove their guilt.

Sjt. Thakorlal Divan, the "dictator" of Broach, who was arrested on the 6th instant, was present when his house was searched by the police yesterday. Nothing incriminating was found.

CO-OPERATIVE MEETINGS IN KHANDESH.

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(From A Correspondent.)

DONDAICHA, Dec. 9.

A meeting of the Co-operative Societies affiliated to the Shahada Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay was held on the 5th instant, under the presidentship of Mr. R. W. Patwardhan, Asst. Registrar C. S. K. D, Dhulia among those present were 75 representatives of the different societies from that Taluka, also President Dist. L. Board. Reports of the Branch and local Advisory Committee were read and nearly a dozen resolutions were discussed and most of them were adopted in that meeting. Lively discussions took place on the subject of grant of extensions.

MEETING AT DANDAICHA.

A similar meeting was held at Dondaicha under the presidentship of Mr. B. R. Ransing, President Municipality, Dhulia, on the 7th inst. Among those present were representatives of 25 societies, affiliated to the two Branches, numbering 150; Mr. Saundankar, President D.L.B. Dhulia; Mr. V. V. Ganud, Chairman P. & S. Union, Dhulia; Mr. R. W. Patwardhan, Asst. Registrar, C. S., Dhulia; Mr. Lahu Chimnaji, D. H. O., Virdel. Reports of the two Branches of the Bank at Dandaicha and Sindkheda local Advisory Committee, and the P. & S. Union's Branch were read and 10 resolutions were discussed but 8 of them were adopted and two withdrawn on necessary assurances. A demand was made for the election of a Director on the Banks Board, Bombay to represent co-operative society in Khandesh The gathering was a representative one comprising all the branches of the Co-operative Movement on the district and important public bodies of the District.

The question of grant of extensions in view of the present depression was also discussed.

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